

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 25. Vol. 2.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1836.

Price 7d.

ON SALE.—At the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.
Shares in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now divided.
Shares in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c. &c.
Likewise Stocks and Shares of the United States paying large and safe dividends.

MERIONETHSHIRE SLATE COMPANY.
ON SALE, Shares in the valuable and improving Quarries called the Merionethshire Slate Company.
For Price and Particulars, apply to Mr. Charles Mann, Stock and Share-broker, No. 7, Old Broad-street, London.

PRESSURE ENGINE FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, at Wheel Union Mine, near St. Davids, a 36 inch Pressure Engine, with Piston, &c. complete. Application for drawing and to treat for the same, to be made to the Agents, at Fowey Consols Mines. If by letter, to be post-paid. This will be advertised but once.
February 5th, 1836.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 9, Liverpool-street, on Wednesday next, the 17th inst. at One o'clock, precisely to receive a communication from the Directors.
16th Feb. 1836.

CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.
Capital £9,000, in 4,000 Shares of 10s. each. Deposit 1s. 6s. per Share.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY CONN, Esq. N. F. BASSETT, Esq.
JOHN TRESTRAIL, Esq. Managing Agent and Parser.
AUDITORS IN LONDON,
EDWARD SUTER, Esq.
BANKERS.
LONDON—Messrs. Glyn, Holford, Mills and Co.
TRURO—Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Magor.
This Mining Association comprises the several Sets of the Goss Moors, East Wood Providence, and Silver Hill.
Applications for Shares to be made, if by letter, post paid, to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, of whom Prospectuses, may be obtained.

HAYLE RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Meeting called for the 4th of September, 1835, not having taken place, from there not being a sufficient number of Proprietors present, the same will be held, by adjournment, at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, and notice is hereby further given, that a Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Hayle Railway Company will be held at the said Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at the hour of Two precisely, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament for regulating the proceedings of the Company.
Offices, Rectory House, Old Broad-street, LONDON, Jan. 22, 1836. HENRY ENGLISH, Sec.

EAST WHEEL BROTHERS COPPER, TIN, LEAD, AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.
THE Directors hereby give Notice, that a call of 10s. per share has been made, to be paid at the Office of the Company, on or before the 25th of February next, or on the delivery of the Scrip, which is now ready, and may be had on application at the Office of the Company, on the payment of the above call, and after the 1st proximo.
25, New Broad-street, Jan. 21, 1836.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the fourth instalment of £2. 10s. on the shares of the above Company become due on the 12th instant, and shareholders are requested to pay the same accordingly to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-lane. The scrip certificates must be taken to the bankers to be signed.
By the laws of the Company any call remaining unpaid fifteen days after the same becomes due, will subject such shares to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
No. 22, Austin Friars, Feb. 2, 1836. FRED. GRELLETT, Sec.

TO IRON MASTERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL PNEUMATIC RAILWAY ASSOCIATION will receive Tenders for the supply of about Four Hundred Tons of Hollow Cylindrical Iron Castings. The specifications, drawings, and a pattern model, may be seen at the Office of the Association; and copies of the former may be seen also with Messrs. Towngood, Verbury, and Co., Bankers, Cardiff, and with Mr. William Richardson, Engineer, Dudley.
The terms of Payment are cash on delivery, but the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tenders.
Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Iron Castings," sent to the Directors, free of expense, will, in consequence of application for an extension of time, be received up to Saturday, the 20th, instead of the 15th instant.
By order of the Directors,
Office, 29 Cornhill, WILLIAM TIJOU,
Jan. 29, 1836. Clerk to the Association.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, SPANISH, &c.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY, exclusively devoted to FOREIGN LITERATURE, by J. WACEY, Foreign and English bookseller, No. 4, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.
CLASS I.—Subscribers paying 3s. 6s. the Year—3s. 6s. the Half-year—or 1s. 10s. per Quarter, are entitled to 8 volumes in town, or 16 in the country, with New Works and Periodicals.
CLASS II.—Subscribers paying 4s. 4s. the Year—2s. 12s. 6d. the Half-year—or 1s. 11s. 6d. per Quarter, 6 volumes in town, or 12 in the country, with New Works and Periodicals.
CLASS III.—Subscribers paying 3s. 3s. the Year—3s. 3s. the Half-year—or 1s. 1s. per Quarter, 4 volumes in town, or 8 in the country.
CLASS IV.—Subscribers paying 2s. 2s. the Year—1s. 1s. the Half-year—or 1s. per Quarter, 2 volumes in town, or 4 in the country.
Great additions of very interesting Works have been made, to the French and German part particularly.
Terms may be had; also at T. Bossey and Co.'s Foreign Music Warehouse, 22, Holles Street, Oxford Street.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 9, Austin Friars, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of February instant, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Two new Managing Trustees of the said Association.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1836. ALEXANDER ALLEN, Sec.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.
NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—Proposals will be received at the Thames Tunnel Office, Walbrook-buildings, for the supply of best picked STOCK BRICKS, in such quantity as may be required, and in conformity with the specification there to be seen. For any further particulars, application to be made to the resident Engineer at the Thames Tunnel Works, Rotherhithe.
Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, J. CHARLIER,
Feb. 16, 1836. Clerk of the Company.
N.B. The Tunnel is open to the Public every day (Sundays excepted), from Nine in the Morning until Dark.—Admittance One Shilling.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
ANNIVERSARY DINNER.
THE ANNIVERSARY will be held at the apartments of the Society, in Somerset House, on FRIDAY, February 19, at One o'clock in the afternoon, and the Fellows will dine on the same day at the Crown and Anchor, at Six o'clock. Those Fellows who intend to dine are requested to leave their names either at the Crown and Anchor, or at the apartments of the Society, previously to the 16th instant.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.
THE HOLDERS of Auxiliary Shares in this Association are hereby informed, that the second instalment of £1. per Share became due on the 4th instant, and unless the same be paid to the Bankers of the Association, Messrs. Sir Charles Price, Bart. King William-street, Mansion House, within ten days from that date, the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.
9, Austin Friars, 12th Feb. 1836. By order of the Managing Trustees, ALEXANDER ALLEN.

WHEELS HARMONY AND MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.
CERTIFICATES for Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company will be ready to be exchanged for Scrip Receipts on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant.
18, King's Arms-yard, Feb. 10, 1836. By order of the Board, C. F. KIRKMAN, Sec.

SCHAUFFELE'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACE FEEDER.
BY THE USE OF THIS APPARATUS, A SAVING OF FUEL is effected—20 to 25 per Cent. It is simple in its construction—erected at a trifling expense—not subject to damage or derangement, and its operation not attended by any disadvantages which would render it liable to objections. It is applicable to Boilers of Steam Engines, Furnaces of Breweries, Distilleries, Potteries, Brick-kilns, Glass-houses, Water-works, Gas-works, Dye-works, and, indeed, to all kinds of enclosed Fire-places in the feeding of which, by this Apparatus, the aid of mechanical power is not required. Many of these Apparatus have been erected during the last three years on the Continent—are now in full operation, and testimonials of their efficiency can be adduced. A model may be seen at the Gallery of Practical Science, in Adelphi-street, and an Apparatus inspected (by permission of the Proprietors) at the College Wharf Saw Mills, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.
A descriptive Treatise on this System may be had, by applying to Mr. J. H. Florence, 8, New Basinghall-street, to whom all applications for licenses under this patent are to be addressed.

DUNSTANVILLE MEMORIAL.

IT having been resolved at a Public Meeting, holden on the 8th of October last, that a Subscription should be opened for the purpose of commemorating the late LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE, and that of such Subscription, the sum of £1,500 should be appropriated to the erection of a Memorial on Carn Brea, and that the residue of the Subscription should be appropriated to the formation of a charitable Fund, to be called the DUNSTANVILLE FUND, the following names have been subscribed—

Names	Amount	Names	Amount
Davies Gilbert	100 0 0	Thomas Teague	25 0 0
Lord Bosworth	50 0 0	R. P. Letcher	1 0 0
Edward Collins	200 0 0	Stephen Knight	1 0 0
J. Hearle Trenayne	200 0 0	Edmund Turner (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5 0 0
J. T. Coryton	50 0 0	R. P. Andrew	10 0 0
Rev. George Treweek	25 0 0	Professor Whewell	2 0 0
S. and R. Davey	50 0 0	Richard Wyse, M.D. 2d. 3d.	5 0 0
Benjamin Sampson	20 0 0	(for the Dunstanville Fund)	5 0 0
Benjamin Sampson, jun.	5 0 0	G. S. Burdett (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5 0 0
Rev. Edward Ross, D.D.	10 0 0	John Penwarne	2 0 0
W. Reynolds	25 0 0	James Paul	2 0 0
W. M. Twedy	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
J. B. Praed, M.P.	50 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
W. T. Praed	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Sir C. Lemon, Bart. M.P.	100 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Henry English, Editor of the Mining Review & Mining Journal	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Ditto, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
William Paul, jun.	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
J. Williams, jun. and Brothers, (one-third for the Dunstanville Fund)	100 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. T. Pascoe	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. C. W. Woodley	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. J. Molesworth	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
J. S. Enys	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Wm. Paul	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Wm. Rashleigh	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.	100 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
John Forster	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Wm. Warren	50 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
J. Hearle Trenayne	200 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
George Kinderley	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. C. V. Le Grice	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Captain Collins, R.N.	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Edward Shearn	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. Walter Gee	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
T. J. Agar Robartes	50 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. E. Caryon	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
J. Butler	100 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. H. G. Grylls, jun.	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. H. T. Dyke	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Henry Denton	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. Canon Rogers (for the Dunstanville Fund)	150 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. George Cornish	1 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
E. W. W. Pendarves, M.P.	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
William Pearce	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
C. C. W. M.D.	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
J. and T. Oliver	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
C. J. W. Ellis	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. W. Tremearne	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Doleath Adventurers (one-third for the Dunstanville Fund)	100 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
William Twedy (for the Dunstanville Fund)	50 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. H. Rogers (for the Dunstanville Fund)	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Lady Bassett, ditto	50 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
G. C. and R. W. Fox, ditto	100 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Capt. F. Rogers, R.N. ditto	15 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
L. C. Daubuz, ditto	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
John Vian, Pencil-maker	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Humphry Williams	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Minors Bank, Cambridge	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Colman Harvey	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
James Harvey	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Richard Harvey	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Edward St. Aubyn	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
J. P. Magor	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
J. T. Austen	20 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Joseph Reynolds	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. F. Jenkins, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
John Hayward (for the Dunstanville Fund)	20 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. R. Lampen	1 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Wm. Petherick, Dorchester	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
John Jeffrey	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
George Pryce	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Richard Tippet	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Charles Rule	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. James Blencowe	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Frederick Hill	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
John Williams, Ferny	1 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. Charles Grylls	1 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Wm. Burgess	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. Thos. Roby, M. ystow	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. Frederic Webber, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. W. Molesworth	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
W. Rogers (for the Dunstanville Fund)	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
R. Croul	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Thomas Selley	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Captain Reynolds, R.N.	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Lady De Dunstanville	100 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Ven. Archdeacon Sheepshanks	25 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Thomas Garland	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Richard Edwards, jun.	1 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
G. B. Kingston	20 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
George Jeffery	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Henry Harris	1 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
W. and E. C. Carne	10 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
James Plomer, (for the Dunstanville Fund)	5 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
John Hassett, ditto	150 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Jew's Congregation at Falmouth	2 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. Wm. Hockin	2 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
T. J. Hill	2 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Glynn Grylls	2 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Daniel King (for the Dunstanville Fund)	2 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Rev. John Davis	2 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0
Mrs. Beverley, Kensington	2 0 0	Joel Blamey (half for the Dunstanville Fund)	4 0 0

Subscriptions are received by all the Bankers in the County, by the Members of the Committee, and by Messrs. Frauds and Co. Bankers, London.
N.B.—The Building Committee will meet at Fower's Hotel, on Monday, the 6th February next, at Twelve o'clock.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the DIRECTORS have made a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per SHARE on the Shares in this Company, and that the same is to be paid on the 15th day of March next, to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., for account of the Directors.
No. 8, Token-house Yard.
Feb. 4, 1836.
N.B. The Bankers' Receipt is to be brought to the Office, with the Certificates of the Shares, to be endorsed thereon.

SOUTH POLGOOTH TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Certificates of Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company will be exchanged for the Scrip Receipts on and after Wednesday, the 10th of February, on application at the Office, between the hours of Eleven and Three.
24, Basinghall-street. R. N. PADDON, Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM, DUDLEY, and WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
William Chance, Esq. Birmingham.
John Lightfoot, Esq. Birmingham.
John Neve, Esq. Wolverhampton.
Henry Cross, Esq. Wolverhampton.
Joseph Parsons, Esq. Wolverhampton.
Edward Crosswell, Esq. Dudley.
Edwin Pemberton, Esq. Birmingham.
Matthew Dixon, Esq. Birmingham.
Samuel Rawlin, Esq. Birmingham.
John Dixon, Esq. Wolverhampton.
Charles Shaw, Esq. Birmingham.
William Fosberry, Esq. Birmingham.
W. H. Sparrow, Esq. Wolverhampton.
William Francis, Esq. Birmingham.
John Shaw, Esq. Wolverhampton.
John Francis, Esq. Birmingham.
G. B. Thornecroft, Esq. Wolverhampton.
Thomas Tate Hunt, Esq. The Brades.
Thomas Tinsdale, Esq. Wolverhampton.
Samuel Hunt, Esq. The Brades.
Thomas Welch, Esq. Birmingham.
Samuel Haines, Esq. Birmingham.
Denjamin Walton, Esq. Wolverhampton.
William Harding, Esq. Birmingham.
Henry Van Wart, Esq. Birmingham.
Samuel Kenrick, Esq. West Bromwich.

ENGINEERS.—George Leather, Esq.
SOLICITORS.—Mr. W. S. Harding.
SURVEYOR.—Mr. J. Kempton.

BANKERS.—The Birmingham Banking Company.
In the year 1835 a Railway was projected from Wolverhampton to Birmingham, with a branch to Dudley, which met with a very favourable reception. Surveys and estimates were made, and everything was prepared to carry the measure before parliament, when the rejection of the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway Bill rendered the prosecution of the design at that time unadvisable.
The line of the projected Railway will be only about twelve miles in length, and will pass through a district having a population which may be fairly estimated at 250,000, so that the conveyance of passengers alone justifies the calculation of a very productive return for the capital to be expended; but the immense transit of goods between Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, and the adjoining mineral districts, will be an additional source of large revenue.
The benefit which will be derived by the public is too manifest to require mention. The town of Dudley cannot, from its locality, have any communication with the canal, except by a tedious and expensive conveyance by land carriage. The line of Railway will bring into the market, at a diminished rate, the immense quantities of the late Earl of Dudley, and the new mines of coal belonging to various proprietors.
The quantity of iron manufactured in this mineral district is more than 110,000 tons a year, and the quantity of coal raised may be taken at more than 1,500,000 tons, and of iron ore at 100,000 tons a year; nearly the whole of these products are either transported to a distance, or to some district in connection with the line.
This proposed Railway is susceptible of a profitable extension to Stourbridge and Kidderminster, passing through a very populous district.
These considerations have induced the projectors of this Railway to promote its construction, and it is intended to apply to Parliament during the next Session for the necessary powers for this purpose.

RIO DE ASORI GOLD STREAM WORKS COMPANY.

THE Directors of the above Company learning that many of the Shareholders have applied to Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Co.'s, to pay the call of £1 10s. per share, without producing their scrip shares, and in consequence of which the bankers could not receive their deposits, notice is hereby given, that the TIME for the PAYMENT of the above CALL on the Shares now unpaid, is EXTENDED to Monday, the 13th of February instant, on or before which day such call must be paid, as the shares unpaid on after that day will be peremptorily forfeited.
2, Clock Lane, City. By order of the Directors, SAMUEL HARPER, Solicitor to the Company.

N.B. On the Bankers' Receipt for the Amount of the above Call, with the original Scrip shares, being left with Mr. Harper, he will, on and after the 13th of February instant, deliver Registered Parchment Shares in exchange to the Shareholders.

SOUTHEAST RAILWAY, in continuation of the Blackwall Railway.

Capital £350,000. Shares £30 each. Deposit £3 10s. per share.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Bleaden, Esq. J. Charles Ord, Esq. William Wild, Esq.
James G. Gordon, Esq. Thomas Powell, Esq. and
Charles Lyon, Esq. John Scrutton, Esq. Warwick Weston, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
Country Secretaries to be hereafter named.
Solicitor—Thomas Browne, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Ludbrooke, Kingscote, and Co.; Messrs. Sparrow and Co., Chesham.
Counsel—Charles Barrett Lennard, Esq.
Engineer—George Hennett, Esq.
Solicitor—Thomas Browne, Esq.
Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to the Bankers, Solicitor, Secretary, or to Messrs. Comport and Knapp, Solicitors, Rotherhithe.
Railway offices, 11, Mark Lane, London. GEO. COLE, Secretary.

CARN GREY TIN MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at their Office, 46, Lime-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at One o'clock precisely.
By Order of the Directors, JOHN W. F. DALTON, Sec.

TWO ENGINEERS of MINES, and MINING COMPANIES.—J. S. MORRIS, of Devonport, Ironfounder, Engineer, &c. will undertake to supply from one to one hundred tons of Pumps for Mines, at short notices, Working Pieces, Wall Plates, &c. Terms known on application. Order to express the thickness and other particulars, mode of payment, &c. Present prices complied with one month from this date.—Feb. 3, 1836.

WHEEL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the WHEEL SISTERS MINING COMPANY hereby give Notice, That the SCRIP is ready for delivery, and that the Proprietors holding Certificates may exchange the same, by applying at the Office of the Company.
The Old Certificates to be deposited at the Office on Monday for examination, and the New scrip may be received on the succeeding Thursday.
25, New Broad-street, Feb. 3, 1836.

WHEEL GILBERT TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

ALL the Scrip Shares in the above Company having been allotted, NOTICE is hereby given, that the parties who paid their Deposits in London on the shares allotted to them, may receive the scrip of such shares at Messrs. John and Henry Hore's, 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, and those who paid their Deposits in the country may obtain scrip thereof at the banking-house of Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Co., Truro, the same day, on delivery, in each case, of the Bankers' receipts.
Redruth, Feb. 4, 1836. JOHN P. MAGOR, Sec.

MOUNT'S BAY SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, and TIN MINES.

The Provisional Committee will meet on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Coffee-house, Bucklersbury, for general purposes, pursuant to an order of adjournment, previously to which, it is requested that all persons to whom shares in the above Mine have been allotted will pay their amount of the deposits in the bankers (Messrs. Rogers, Perceval, and Co.), on production of whose receipts, or on payment of the same at any office, between the hours of twelve and three, the parties will be entitled to receive their scrip.
It is also requested, that all persons who have paid their deposits and received their scrip will attend at the time and place above mentioned.
Feb. 3, 1836. 7, Gray's Inn-square.
All applications for the remaining shares to be addressed to the Secretary, at above, where Prospectuses may be had.

RAILROADS AND TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE Fitness of Turnpike Roads and Highways for the most expeditious, safe, convenient, and economical internal communication.
By ALEXANDER GORDON, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Books and Vary, 21, Strand. Price 1s.

THE LONDON REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, for the purchase of Reversionary Property, &c.

Bank-buildings, Lothbury, for the purchase of Reversionary Property, &c. Policies of Insurance, Life Interests, Annuities, &c.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman, Chairman.
Francis Warren, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Archibald Cockburn, Esq.
John Connell, Esq.
W. Petrie Crawford, Esq.
Benjamin Boyd, Esq.
John J. Gifford, Esq.
Charles Heston, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Holford, Mills, and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Hain, Thompson, and Borell, Solicitors, 22, Swinburn's Lane.
Proprietors for the sale of reversionary property, policies of insurance, life

IRISH MINES.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—I purpose in this letter to give you a list of the various mineral substances and the places where some have been discovered, and mines wrought thereon, near the City and County of Dublin, and I assure you there are many among them situations and appearances very worthy of attention, and yet, with only one exception, namely Ballycorus, belonging to the Mining Company of Ireland, they are totally neglected, and have been idle for many years. When we consider the wealth and enterprise of some of the Merchants and Gentry of "Ireland's Capital," exhibited in the splendid undertakings to be found in their City. It appears strange that no attention is now paid to the mineral riches by which it is surrounded. Can this apathy to a subject of such increasing importance to the country arise from a want of knowledge? or a refusal on the part of the proprietors of the soil to permit working of mines for fear of surface injury? Be the causes what they may, I have undertaken to point out to Capitalists through the columns of the Mining Journal, where Ireland's mineral riches have been discovered; and, if agreeable to you, I will fulfil that promise as far as I am able in each County where any thing worthy of notice has been found, as I have already done in a former letter on the subject of the County Wicklow mines, working and idle. I am, Mr. Editor, Yours truly,

ADVENTURER.

A list of the mineral substances, and places where some have been discovered and mines wrought thereon, in the County of Dublin.

Manganese.—Discovered at Portlough, near the Royal Canal north side of the City. At Hill of Howth, in the rocks facing the light house in Dublin Bay. At Kilmacud, about four miles south east of the city of Dublin.

Lead.—About the year 1750 to 1765, lead mines were worked at Kilmacud and Dalkey, about eight miles south-east from Dublin near Kings-town Harbour; the ore was smelted at Dalkey, and was very rich for silver: these mines are situated close to the sea shore. Ballycorus lead mine is inland near Enniskerry; this mine produced some good lead, it is now the property of the Mining Company of Ireland. Kilmacudham, a considerable quantity of lead ore were raised at the Commons or Waste Lands near this place, they yielded about 20 oza. of silver, the workings were only from about 3 feet to 44 fathoms deep. Dolphus Barn, similar ores were raised here; both these places are situated close to the city of Dublin, the workings were discontinued from want of adequate means to unwear them. A mine was, until a few years past, worked at Clontarf, north side of Dublin. Veins of lead were discovered at Howth Malahide, Dunsink or Cloughran Church, Castlenock, Phoenix Park, and it is said in St. James's Street and Skinner's Row, now called Christ Church place. In the excavating for cellars and foundations good stores of lead ore have been met with.

Copper.—At Loughshinny, fifteen miles north-west of Dublin, close to the sea, with an excellent shipping place, there is a rich copper mine worked about thirty years past, but owing to some disagreement it was discontinued although the ore was abundant and so rich as to produce above 20 cwt. of copper. Powerscourt, veins of rich copper ore are to be seen in the demesne of Lord Powerscourt, near Enniskerry, about nine miles south of Dublin.

Coal.—The usual indications of this substance may be seen at several of the places beforementioned, at Garristown, Portlough, and trials were made at Knockmaroon Hill, near Lucan, at the Naul, north of Dublin. Coal is supposed to be under a part of the Phoenix Park, but this being the residence of the Viceroy, probably the working would not be permitted.

Iron Ores, Ochres, &c.—Are in abundance at all the places above mentioned, particularly at Portlough, Howth, and in the neighbourhood of Loughshinny.

Feb. 9th, 1836.

GAS.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—As you have given to your readers some very interesting papers on the production and consumption of coals in the kingdom, as well as on steam railways and other works of national importance, all of which are more or less connected with the mining interests of the country, I beg to submit to you a paper on gas lighting, shewing the quantity of coals used in the year (1835) in the production of gas alone for this vast Metropolis, together with some other memoranda relating thereto, which, if you think will be interesting to your readers, I shall feel pleased to see published.

The paper is drawn up from documents in my possession, and its accuracy may be depended upon, at least as much so as the magnitude of the subject will admit, and

I am, your obedient servant and subscriber,

II.

FOR LIGHTING LONDON AND THE SUBURBS WITH GAS.

Public gas works	18
Public gas companies	12
Capital expended in pipes, tanks, gasholders and apparatus	£2,500,000
Yearly revenue derived from gas	£420,000
Coal used in the year in the retorts	135,000 Tons
Quantity of gas made in the year	1,150,000,000 Cubic Feet
Private lights supplied	94,152
Public, or street lights supplied	27,800
Number of gasholders employed	156
Capacity of gasholders employed	4,500,000 Cubic Feet
No. of lamp lighters employed every night	340
Retorts at work in the winter	2,600
Ditto in the summer	1,000
Retorts destroyed annually	2,000
Coals used in retorts on shortest day in 24 hours	600 Tons.
Gas used in the longest night, say 24 Dec.	5,782,000 Cubic Feet
Persons employed on the works in the winter exclusive of lamp-lighters	1,000

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—In the last number of your Journal, alluding to the probability of two foreign Mining Companies shortly paying dividends; you say, "this we shall hail with pleasure, for without offering an opinion on the advantages presented in our own country of working mines, the very circumstance of a dividend is one of a gratifying nature, when we reflect on the many hundreds of thousands, we might say millions, which have been unprofitably expended in foreign mines."

I am induced to state some facts with reference to these remarks, not with a view to puff foreign mining shares, a hopeless attempt at the present day, nor from any wish to disparage mining in our own country, but because these facts, which may be unknown to the generality of your readers, prove that foreign mining has not been altogether unproductive of great prizes. In the last number of the Mining Review, No. 7, there is a statement relative to the Veta Grande Mine, in Mexico, shewing that the net produce of silver from that mine, after paying all expenses, has been 171,000 £. per annum on an average of six years, which on the capital expended, 130,000 £., would have yielded an annual dividend of 131 per cent. or a profit of 700 per cent. after paying back the original capital. That the shareholders should have thought proper, instead of dividing this profit, to invest it in another adventure promising still greater returns, does not affect the question of the extraordinary richness of this mine.

In the same number of the Mining Review, the total capital invested in Mexican mines, is estimated at 3,600,000 £. so that, notwithstanding the boundless extravagance which characterized these undertakings at the outset, the Veta Grande mine alone has yielded sufficient to pay 44 per cent. for six years on all the capital squandered in Mexican mines. This I believe to be more than the Cornish mines returned in the aggregate for a long series of years, till a recent period. A few other great mines in Mexico are now paying their expenses, and the prospect of their yet proving profitable is far from hopeless; in fact, the great improvements and discoveries lately made in mining, lead to an opinion that this branch of industry, both here and abroad, is still in its infancy.

The mine of Gongo Soco, in Brazil, for which the Imperial Brazilian Company paid 74,000 £., has in 10 years produced gold of the value of nearly 1,000,000 £. The capital of the company is 200,000 £., on which the dividends paid amounted to 300,000 £., but this company being sub-

ject to the old laws regarding the dues to the government, by which it is compelled to pay 25 per cent. duty, has been placed in a comparatively disadvantageous position; for had it been on the same footing with other companies working in that country, which pay only 10 or 5 per cent. duty, at least 150,000 £. or 200,000 £. more might have been divided. This company too, being one of those formed in the memorable year of 1824, may be presumed to have expended a much larger capital than necessary. I do not make any estimate founded on the total capital of Brazilian companies, as I believe all the others have been established much more recently,

P. T.

SOCIETY OF ARTS—MINES.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—In the Mining Journal of last week is a detailed description of an instrument invented by Mr. Gratton, of Chesterfield, and forwarded by him to the Society of Arts. The use of this instrument is "to enable miners to drive a drift or level in a direct, as well as horizontal line, without the frequent aid of a dial." Allow me, Sir, to declare, that you have not a reader or correspondent who is more zealous for the prosperity of the Mining Journal than I am, consequently it is my earnest desire that its columns should not contain any subject relative to mining operations calculated to raise the scorn or contempt of practical men, and thereby retard the general circulation of this valuable paper. I have, for many years, had extensive practice in mine surveying, consequently this is a subject on which I may be considered to possess a competent knowledge. But to the point; whenever a level is to be driven on a lode, it is evident that its eccentric course must be followed by the workmen. The only operations in mining in which we have to drive direct lines, is on cross cuts; in these cases we have to ascertain, by mathematical demonstration, the required length and bearing. This bearing, or course, being fixed for the workmen by hanging lines, we have no further occasion for mirrors, machines, or inventions to enable them to drive in a direct and horizontal line, for by their occasionally placing a light at each of the two marks fixed for their guidance, will of necessity compel them to work in a direct line in order to keep those lights continually in view, and the water in the level will be an ample guide for their horizontal course. But how this mirror is to supersede "the frequent use of the dial," I am utterly at a loss to comprehend. Your declared and proved impartiality will insure the insertion of these brief remarks in your Journal; and if I have misunderstood Mr. Gratton, I shall be happy to obtain a satisfactory explanation from that gentleman through the same medium.

I am, Sir,

Callington, Feb. 10th 1836.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BUDGE.

STANNARIES.

Report of the Committee appointed at a general meeting of persons connected with the mines of Cornwall, convened by public advertisement at Truro, on the 4th of November, 1835, in compliance with a requisition to the Earl of Falmouth, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the Vice-Warden's Court, and other matters relating to the mining interests of Cornwall."

To the land-owners, mine-owners, adventurers, and others at a general meeting assembled.

The committee appointed by the resolutions of the general meeting held at Truro on the 4th of November last, to consider the matters therein mentioned, beg leave to report, that the present suspension, and with the gracious assent of his majesty the king, the early re-establishment of the duchy mining courts upon a footing alike satisfactory and beneficial to the duchy and the mining interests, have had, with regard to all points which the committee could usefully and advisedly discuss, their full and deliberate consideration. That at the outset of their proceedings they were anxious to call to their aid the best professional and practical information available to them within the county, and that they therefore applied in the first instance to Messrs. Hill, Paul, and Scott, as gentlemen, from their practice in the Stannary courts, well acquainted with the subject, for their several opinions, in writing, upon the points of professional knowledge. That the Committee received accordingly the separate opinions and supplemental statements of the said three gentlemen; and sensible that the regulations for practical mining, and the question how far the Stannary laws should be revised, confirmed, and extended, formed a distinct portion of the subject requiring their earliest attention, also instructed the said three gentlemen to consider, and state jointly, whether it would be desirable to preserve any, and if so, what portion of the ancient Convocation Laws as applicable to tin only, or to other metals generally; for the better effecting which object Messrs. Hill, Paul, and Scott were further authorised to consult such other gentlemen as they might deem most conversant, practically, with mining operations. Accordingly your Committee further received the joint report of the three solicitors, as drawn up after the fullest consultations with the practical gentlemen therein named, and having minutely gone through it, with the benefit of such explanations from members of their own body as mining experience could alone afford, your committee now beg that this joint report (also appended) may be considered, after the immaterial alterations therein made, as embodying their own opinions and recommendations upon the important subject of the Stannary laws and mining regulations.

The committee then proceeded generally upon the matters referred to them, the chief branches of which, for the sake of clearness, may be classed in the following order.

1st. The Stannary laws, and local and mining regulations as first entertained and disposed of.

2nd. The courts, the judge, or judges, their jurisdiction and powers, the secondary and subordinate officers, the necessary restrictions, qualifications, and other attributes.

3rd. The places and frequency of sittings, the mode of pleadings, the processes, practice and fees of the courts, considered with a view to obtaining speedy justice at the most moderate costs to the suitors, as also the best mode of new trial and appeal.

4th. A due provision for the security of past decisions and pending suits.

5th. The expediency of revising and defining the law as to customary sets and tin bounds, and of extending the jurisdiction to any other underground produce within the county.

1st. As to mining regulations and Stannary laws.—The Committee having proceeded upon this branch of the subject, as before-mentioned, resolved as follows, (that it be recommended) that the reports of the professional gentlemen received by this committee, together with the minutes of evidence, be submitted to the council of the duchy, with a humble request that a bill may, with their sanction, be introduced into parliament to the following effect, viz.—That the Act of Convocation of the 26 Geo. II. be confirmed, as far as it is not repugnant to the laws and statutes of the realm, and as far as its provisions are not altered or repealed by this Act.

2d. Courts, Judges, Officers, and Jurisdiction.—It was resolved (as a recommendation of this committee) that there be two courts, one of law, and the other of equity.

That whether one or both of such courts shall be a court or courts of record be left to future consideration.

That there be one judge, the vice-warden, who shall preside as well in the court of law as in the court of equity.

That the vice-warden be a barrister of not less than five years standing.

That the vice-warden shall not practise as a barrister.

That the vice-warden hold his office under such limitations and provisions as may most effectually secure his impartiality and independence.

That the vice-warden be assisted by a superior legal officer in the quality of registrar who shall be constantly resident; who shall prepare all business for the sittings of the courts, to whom all interlocutory business shall be referred, and who shall have the power of granting injunctions ex-parte in the absence of the vice-warden, subject to his confirmation within the shortest possible time, and that such other subordinate officers be appointed as may be deemed necessary for the business of the courts.

That the registrar shall hold his office under such limitations and provisions as may most effectually secure his impartiality and independence.

That the registrar be a barrister, or attorney, or solicitor of one of the superior courts of Westminster; and that after his appointment, he shall cease to practise in any such capacity.

That the jurisdiction of the courts respectively include copper and other

minerals, and be applicable to all mining and smelting affairs and transactions, and all questions connected with the working or carrying on of mines and the smelting of ores, not extending to the title of land.

3d. Officers' Residence.—As to the residence of the vice-warden, the committee did not think it expedient to decide, but it was resolved to recommend that both of the vice-warden's courts be held quarterly at least.

Court Sittings.—That they be held at Truro, and that the registrar be resident at or near that town (as the place of his official business and attendance at the courts.)

Pleadings, Processes, Practice, and Fees.—That with respect to process and the proceedings of the courts, clauses be introduced (into the proposed bill) to give effect to the general recommendations of the professional gentlemen who have reported to the committee on the subject, and that with respect to the practice of the courts the vice-warden be authorised to make such rules and regulations from time to time, as he may deem expedient, subject to the approval of one of the judges of the superior courts of law or equity, or a master in chancery respectively, as the case may be.

Appeal and New Trial.—That the appeal from the vice-warden be to the lord warden, or, in his absence to the council of the duchy, assisted either case by one of the barons of the court of exchequer. That the best mode of proceeding with respect to new trials be also provided for in the proposed bill.

4th. Past Decisions and Pending Cases.—The committee have further to recommend that in the proposed bill due provision be made for the validity of past decisions in the stannary courts, and for non-interference with pending suits.

5th. Bounds and Customary Sets, and extending Local Jurisdiction.—On this head it was resolved, that it is expedient to leave any alteration of the law respecting tin bounds and customary sets to be effected by another bill; and in regard to extending the jurisdiction over other underground produce, as that of clay works, &c., the committee is of opinion that that subject may be best considered by the committee in London.

SUMMARY REMARKS.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to submit that although they have received much valuable information from professional gentlemen, regard to the pleadings, practice, &c. of the courts, they have afforded the best probability of arriving at a right decision upon these points, by postponing them for further consideration; and they now beg leave to recommend that they be left for consultation and arrangement between the council of the duchy and that of the committee in London, where all the legal eminence and experience can bring to bear upon them, will be fructu-ous.

With respect to the constitution of the courts; and the principles upon which as now recognized throughout the system of British jurisprudence they may be re-established so as best to secure their efficiency and the confidence of the community whose interests they should promote and protect; the committee have deemed it their duty to state such opinions as their local observation and the professional statements have enabled them to offer. They have therefore discharged this duty, however imperfect, and with the assurance both that they have spared no time or exertion in prosecuting the important business confided to them, so far as it has gone, and that they have had, and will continue to have, the utmost regard and economy in the application of the fund raised for the great public object in view, the committee beg leave to lay their present report before the mining community.

STANNARIES.

To EDMUND TURNER, Esq.

SIR,—In continuing to address myself publicly to you on this interesting subject, I cannot but consider it to be a duty to apologise; and I do know that I can better entitle myself to your pardon for this liberty, by assuring you, that I have adopted this course, rather than that of being in private communication with you, because I deem it to be due to the public, that every step which I may take in relation to the Stannaries, open to the world, and no mode appeared to me so consistent, as that appealing to a man of whose independence, public spirit, and integrity entertain a high opinion.

I have not yet succeeded in obtaining a sight of the professional reports which were alluded to in the report of the Committee. I cannot therefore usefully in this letter enter further into the subject, but I am anxious to apprise you, Sir, and the county of Cornwall, that I think it expedient to form a Committee in London, of parties interested in the Stannaries; as I suggest the propriety of the formation of another Committee. In Cornwall, the proceeding of the Committee should in my opinion be conducted with open doors; and all persons who can offer information, or in any way aid the object of such Committees, namely, the protection of the Mining Interests, should have free access. The mining Committee which placed itself to enquire was a secret Committee. No doubt, it was mixed in character; and this circumstance gave confidence to the uninitiated; but I have reason to believe, and I think I shall be able to shew to the County, that some of its members who have been relied upon as men in all things, would work for the public, on wholesome independent principles, did, in the instance of the Stannaries step aside from those principles. Therefore in my last letter to you, I asserted that independent reform must take up this matter. At the meeting of the mining Committee, which I attended in November last, it appeared to me that the noble chairman on that occasion was neither pledged, nor disposed to support the patronage of the Duchy, to the prejudice of the county.

I concluded, that he had made up his mind to purge the Stannaries of the abuses which have so long existed; and I think it but honest, to Lord Falmouth to say, that there is an impression abroad, that the labors of the mining Committee were fettered, and its proposed measures of reform contracted, by reason of communications and pledges, which it passed between certain members of the Committee, who profess religious principles, and certain Tory officers in London to which his Lordship is not a party—I say such is the report; it ought to be investigated, and county ought to have before it the circumstances.

The substantial interests of our gracious king ought to be zealously watched, and sacredly preserved, but the abuses of the Stannaries are necessary for the performance of either of these duties. It is not made to his Majesty's rights in a great county, where those royal rights frequently meet in collision with the rights of the subject, that the judge should depend on an officer of the king, thus standing in the responsible and unnatural position of deciding between his patron and the public. Neither is it material to those rights, that the appeal from that judge should be to a patron, from whom again appeal in the last resort, should be either to king in council, or to his Majesty's special Commissioners at the Duchy Office. The houses of Parliament will not suffer the state things. The rights of king in Cornwall, and the people interested in that county, must be before Constitutional Tribunals, and the Sovereign and his people must be allowed to appeal to our courts at Westminster hall, the purest of all tribunals. I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE CONCAKE.

London, 12 February, 1836.

COPPER MINES IN CORNWALL.

The average quantity of clean ores raised every year in Cornwall the last five or six years, may be stated at 140,000 tons, yielding about 11,000 tons of fine copper, producing upwards of 800,000 £. sterling, giving employ altogether to nearly 60,000 persons.

The mineral wealth of Cornwall is not uniformly distributed over the county, but exists most abundantly from Truro westward to the Looe; some productive mines are, however, working as far east as St. Austell. The veins of copper and tin occur in groups, and traverse at intervals of several square miles, each group forming a mining district, and which the neighbourhood of Redruth is by far the most considerable, as regards the number of its mines, as well as their produce, and the district in which many are worked. There are upwards of 30 large mines now work in this district alone, and the quantity of copper ore raised by them averages from 60 to 70,000 tons, giving a produce of between 45,000 tons of copper, or nearly half the quantity raised in Cornwall. Metalliferous deposits in Cornwall occur principally in clay-slate, and in the northern and eastern borders in granite, and are intersected by a bastard granite, or porphyry, called elvan. The direction of the veins or mineral lodes is usually about 25 or 30 degrees north east or south of west, although termed east and west. Some lodes are perpendicular, but they have generally a dip or underlie, either north or south, of about 2 or 3 feet per fathom, which corresponds to an angle

70 to 65 degrees with the horizon; some lodes, having different un-
dermines, intersect each other in depth. The usual size or width of a lode is
from 3 feet, but is sometimes less than an inch, whilst in other places it is
wide as 6 to 7, and even 20 feet, but wide lodes rarely hold. Ores are
usually found at a less depth than 10 to 20 fathoms below the surface.
The portion of the lode next the surface is termed the back of the lode,
and is generally a brownish soft substance, composed of quartz and oxide
iron, and called gossan. In beginning to work a lode, the miners at-
tend particularly to the appearance of the gossan, by which they judge of
the nature of the vein at a greater depth.
Besides the east and west lodes, cross courses occur, running nearly
north and south, but they seldom contain either copper or tin ore, being
usually composed of quartz, called by the miners flucan, and containing
cobalt, arsenical and iron pyrites, or mundie, all which are extremely
unprofitable to work. The sulphure of copper, or copper pyrites, is the
most abundant class of copper ore met with in Cornwall. The intersection
of lodes by cross courses is almost invariably accompanied by a derange-
ment of the lode termed a heave, leaving oftentimes a considerable distance
between the broken portions of the lode, but heaves of 4 to 5 fathoms are
not common. Cross courses, on the other hand, are frequently met with.
Lodes are, however, often found to be most productive not far distant from
their intersection by cross courses, although their state near the point of
intersection is generally very variable. Hard ground is considered unfavour-
able: porphyry and green-stone slate are commonly found to be un-
productive; the most favourable veins have been met with where blue clay
and granite unite. When the lodes are soft, from one and half to six
feet wide, and do not dip too rapidly, the appearances are considered favour-
able.

The quantity of copper ores raised and sold in Cornwall in 1835, was
12,700 tons, producing 12,100 tons of fine copper, and which sold for
£7,000. The quantity of foreign copper ores imported and sold in Swaan-
in 1835, was 5,800 tons, and which sold for 131,000.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE

Experienced in Chili, on the 20th of February, 1835. By
Alexander Caldcleugh, Esq.

An idea formerly prevailed among the inhabitants of Chili, that the
earthquakes of those regions take place at certain regular periods; but it
is now sufficiently proved, from the numerous catastrophes of this kind
which have occurred during the present century, that they may happen in-
discriminately at all times, and in all states of the atmosphere. The author
is disposed to place but little reliance on most of the supposed prognostics
of these convulsions: but he mentions that, previously to the earthquake
described in the present paper, there were seen immense flocks of sea birds,
proceeding from the coast towards the Cordillera, and that a similar mi-
gration had been noticed prior to the great shock of 1822. From his own
observations, he concludes that the barometer usually falls shortly be-
fore any considerable shock, and that it afterwards rises to its ordinary
mean height. Both before, and also at the time of the convulsion, the
revelations of the whole range of the Cordillera were observed to be in a
state of extraordinary activity.

The earthquake began at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning of
the 20th of February. The first oscillations of the earth were gentle, and
attended with little noise; they were succeeded by two extremely violent
tremors, continuing for two minutes and a half, the principal direction of
the motion being from south-west to north-east; and they were attended
by a loud report, apparently proceeding from the explosions of a volcano
to the southward. All the buildings of the town of Concepcion were
thrown down during these undulations. At the expiration of half an hour,
when the inhabitants, who, on the first alarm, had fled to the neighbour-
ing heights, were preparing to return to their houses, it was observed that
the sea had retreated to such a distance that the ships in the harbour were
left dry, and all the rocks and shoals in the bay were exposed to view. At
this period an immense wave was seen slowly advancing towards the shore,
rolling majestically onwards, in ten minutes reached the city of Concepcion,
which was soon overwhelmed in a flood, of an altitude of 28 feet
above high-water mark. The few persons who had remained in the
town had but just time to make their escape, and to behold, from the
rising grounds, the complete submersion of the city. All objects that
were moveable were swept away into the ocean by the reflux of this great
wave, which was succeeded by several similar, but smaller waves, com-
pleting the work of destruction, and leaving behind them, on their final
retreat, a scene of universal havoc and desolation.

The island of Santa Maria, which is situated to the southward of the
bay of Concepcion, and is about seven miles broad, and two long, re-
mained after the earthquake, permanently elevated at least 10 feet above
its former position; and a similar change was found to have taken place with
regard to the bottom of the sea immediately surrounding the island. The
amount of this elevation was very accurately ascertained by the observa-
tions of Captain Fitzroy, who had, previously to the earthquake, made a
careful survey of the shores of that island; thus supplying the most satisfac-
tory and authentic testimony to this important fact.

The author gives, in the course of the paper, several particulars re-
lating to the effects of the earthquake in different parts of the Chilean
coast; the oscillations appearing to have extended to the north as far as
Quimbo, and to the east as far as Mendoza, at the ridge of the great
chain of the Andes. Vessels navigating the Pacific Ocean, within a 100
miles of the coast, experienced the shock with considerable force. Its in-
fluence was very perceptible in the island of Juan Fernandez, a basaltic
mass 360 miles distant from the coast; as was shown by the sudden eleva-
tion and subsidence of the sea, which at one time rose 15 feet above the
usual level, carrying all before it.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society.*

MINERAL RESOURCES OF JAMAICA.

On a late excursion with Mr. Jerdan to the summit of one of the moun-
tains of Liguanea, called Peter's Rock, in some places where detached
portions of the side of the mountain had slipped away, we were surprised at
the amazing quantity of copper ore that was visible, not in veins, but in
petrous masses about three or four pounds weight. I am astonished,
amongst all the mining companies that have been established for other
countries, that speculating people at home have never made a trial of the
lead and copper mines here. The unsuccessful experiment that was made
by ignorant people, and on too small a scale to be productive of any good,
is no argument against a further trial.—It must not be supposed, because
the people of Jamaica take no advantage of the natural resources of the
country, that they are not worth attending to. The people of Jamaica make
no novel experiments: they find the sugar planted, and where it is they
continue to cultivate it: they find the hoe the ancient implement of the
husbandman, and they have no desire to change it for the plough. They
want to build a house—they send to England for the bricks, rather than
cut stone from the quarries, which everywhere abound. They object, to
the introduction of steam-engines for the sugar-mills, that the scarcity of
firewood is too great; and yet, if the first geologist of Europe were to visit
Jamaica, and state that the indication of coal was evident in the formation
of the neighbouring mountains (and that there are such indications I have
little doubt), no effort would be made to obtain it. In fact, no adequate
effort has been made to develop the one twentieth part of the available
resources of this naturally rich and fertile country:—From an article in the
Nova Scotia.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—THE HOT BLAST.

Having expressed an opinion in a former paper, that information was
much wanted in England as to the effect of the hot blast, now generally in
use in Scotland, on the quality of the manufactured iron, a correspondent
obligingly directed our attention to the articles, 'Glasgow,' and 'Iron-
making,' in the new edition of *The Encyclopedia Britannica*. We were
not sorry to have a test suggested by which we might ascertain whether
the editor of that work was active in securing the latest and best infor-
mation relating to the state of the arts and manufactures of the country, and
the result has been greatly in his favour. In the former article Dr. Cleland
observes—"The air, at first raised to 2500 of Fahrenheit, produced a
savings of three-sevenths in every ton of pig iron made; and the heating
apparatus having since been enlarged, so as to increase the temperature of
the blast to 6000 of Fahrenheit and upwards, a proportionate saving of
fuel is effected; and an immense additional saving is also acquired by the
use of a raw coal instead of coke, which may now be adopted by thus in-
creasing the heat of the blast, the whole waste incurred in burning the
coal into coke being thus also avoided in the process of iron-making. By
the use of this invention, with three-sevenths of the fuel which he formerly

employed in the cold air process, the iron-maker is now enabled to make
one-third more iron of a superior quality. Were the hot blast generally
adopted, the saving to the country in the article of coal would be immense.
In Britain about 700,000 tons of iron is made annually, of which 55,500
tons only are produced in Scotland. On these 55,500 tons his invention
would save, in the process of manufacture, 222,000 tons of coal annually.
In England the saving would be in proportion to the strength and quality
of the coal, and cannot be computed at less than 1,320,000 tons annually;
and taking the price of coals at the low rate of 4s. per ton, a yearly saving
of 308,400 sterling would be effected." The writer of the article 'Iron-
making,' published in the last number of the last number of the Encyclo-
pædia, speaks less confidently as to its effects on the quality of the iron:
"Whether the metal produced by the hot blast be equal to that made in
the usual way, admits of some doubt. The general opinion seems to be,
that the iron is weaker, both in the pig and in the wrought bar." But he
proceeds to observe—"There appears to be no possible reason why this
should be the case, provided that coke only be employed in the blast-
furnace. If the coal be used in a raw state, as it most commonly is,
when the furnace is blown by hot air, then there certainly is room for sus-
picion that deleterious substances may come in contact with the iron,
which, had the coal been coked, would, during that operation, have been
in great part, if not wholly, removed."—*Athenæum.*

SPAIN.

Situation and Extent.—The peninsula of Spain is situated between
the parallels of 36° and 44° N. L., extending nearly 600 miles in
length from Cape Ortegal, in the north, to Gibraltar in the south, whilst
its greatest breadth from east to west is about 650 miles, containing al-
together in superficial extent upwards of 15,000 square leagues.

Geographical Division.—Spain is divided into 14 provinces, namely,
Navarre, Biscay, Asturias, and Galicia, to the north; Leon, Estrema-
dura, Old and New Castille, Arragon, and Catalonia in the centre; with
Valencia, Murcia, Granada, and Andalusia to the south, including the
Balearic Islands (in the Mediterranean), consisting of Majorca, Minorca,
and Yvizia.

Population.—In 1788 the population of Spain was computed at ten
millions; under the Cortes in 1821, the census returned eleven and a half
millions; and in 1827, fourteen millions; probably thirteen millions is a
fair estimate at the present period.

Soil.—No country, generally speaking, is so fertile as Spain, nor pos-
sessed of such advantages at all seasons of the year; the soil is every-
where excellent, and only requires a little industry to render it thoroughly
productive.

Cultivation.—Spain contains upwards of 100 millions of acres capable
of cultivation, but scarcely a fourth part of the country is under tillage,
and with the exception of a few districts the rest presents one continued
waste. More than half the population consists of women, children, and
aged persons, whilst upwards of a third of the remainder is composed of
the clergy, nobles, and officers employed under government, so that there
is not a sufficient force of labourers left for cultivating the soil; to this
want of agricultural strength may be added the inconveniences arising from
the heat of the climate, the multiplicity of holidays, the difficulties attend-
ing the conveyance of provisions to the different markets, and the vexa-
tious and heavy imposts to which the produce of the soil is everywhere
subjected; these evils, combined with the unwise privileges granted to the
proprietors of the migrating flocks composing the Mesta, have completely
impeded the progress of agriculture in Spain; in addition to which the
greater part of the estates in the country are entailed on the families of
the nobility, or belong to religious communities, and as nothing can dis-
member these domains, the land remaining alienable, is neither sufficient
for the investment of capital nor the industry of individuals: the farmers
moreover having, in general, leases of only three or four years, seldom make
any attempts to improve the soil. Farms throughout Spain are for the
most part small, and the farmers in a state of unexampled misery; unable
to make the smallest advances, they are frequently obliged to cede the
anticipated produce of their crops for less than a third of its value. None,
or next to none of the lands of Leon, Castille, Estremadura, or Andalusia
are enclosed, owing chiefly to the privileges enjoyed by the proprietors of
the great flocks, of driving their sheep from the provinces of the north to
those of the south. By the Mesta, or code of laws regulating the migra-
tion of these flocks, enclosures are forbidden, in order that the passage of
the sheep may not be interrupted, and in some provinces it is not even
allowed to convert pasture land into tillage.

Roads and Canals.—The high roads in Spain are neither numerous, nor
are they kept in good repair, whilst no country in Europe experiences so
great a want of water communication; the mountainous nature of the
country opposing almost insurmountable obstacles to the formation of
canals, and although watered by numerous rivers, the fertility of the in-
terior provinces is frequently destroyed by aridity; the art of irrigation
which is so perfect in some parts of Spain, is wholly unpractised in others.
This want of communication between the different provinces obstructs
inland commerce, causing actual scarcity in some parts, whilst there is
a superabundance in others.

Territorial Wealth.—There are now very few families remaining in Spain,
distinguished by their territorial wealth, even the greatest landholders are
for the most part embarrassed in their circumstances. The nobility, who
reside almost constantly in the town, pay little or no attention to the im-
provement of their estates; indeed there is hardly a detached mansion of
any consideration to be met with throughout the country. The Spaniards
have been from the earliest periods averse to agriculture, and preferred
devoting themselves to the care of their flocks, bartering their produce
for corn: their habits of temperance and a false pride prevented them
sacrificing what they considered their independence to the tranquil enjoy-
ments of life.

Summary.—Spain, situated in the most central part of Europe, nearly
surrounded by the sea, possessing a territory as ample as it is fertile, with
a climate favourable to the development of the most valuable products,
merely requires the removal of those obstacles that have hitherto im-
peded her prosperity, to enjoy all the gifts which nature has so bountifully
bestowed upon her, and under a well-ordered government would, in a very
short time, rise to the highest degree of prosperity. Amongst those ob-
jects of primary importance towards the regeneration of Spain, are the
revision of the civil and criminal laws of the country, and the establish-
ment of an effective police, the improvement of the roads, the formation of
canals for navigation and irrigation, the abolishment of the privileges of
the Mesta, abrogating the laws of perpetual entail, altering the present
system of taxation, giving up monopolies, equalizing monies, weights, and
measures throughout the country, reducing the duties on imports and
exports to a moderate scale, and finally consolidating and gradually exting-
uishing the domestic debt by the sale of national property.

Laws.—Legislation, with regard to criminal matters in Spain, is
as bad as it well can be: assassinations and highway robberies are crimes
of frequent occurrence. Witnesses, for the most part, are afraid to come
forward, there being five chances to one that the culprit escapes, in which
case the accuser has every thing to dread from the vengeance of the cri-
minal. The administration of justice in civil affairs, is also slow and
uncertain; owing partly to the privilege of appealing on the most trivial
grounds, but chiefly to the corruption of the judges themselves; the con-
sequences are, that individuals for the most part prefer submitting to an
injury, rather than engage in a suit at law.

Taxes.—The system of taxation in Spain is most defective and ruinous
to the country, it is besides grossly unequal and arbitrary, no one can
previously ascertain what amount he may be called upon to contribute,
and so much is left to the arbitrary will of the administrators, that the
public are liable to continual extortions. Upwards of 15,000 persons are
supposed to be employed in collecting the duties of customs, and as they
only receive a miserable allowance, they levy contributions and take
bribes whenever they have an opportunity; indeed from the highest to the
lowest functionary, there exists the most flagrant corruptions and abuse,
and it is the general opinion that more than half the revenues of Spain
are thus absorbed in the collection.

Government.—The government of Spain is an absolute monarchy, the
whole authority rests in the king and his ministers, the national affairs
being conducted by the different councils appointed by the crown. The
Cortes, or States General of the kingdom, consists of the clergy,
nobles, with a deputation of the commoners, selected from such towns
as have received their franchise. The Cortes originally possessed the
right of granting imposts, sanctioning the laws, and recognising the heir
to the crown, but of late years they have seldom been convened but for the
latter purpose.

Clergy.—The Spanish clergy no longer possess the influence they for-
merly held over the domestic regulations of private families, and are now

for the most part exempt from those irregularities so frequently charged
against the religious orders in Spain; indeed, the superior stations in the
Spanish church have of late years been only bestowed on persons of irre-
proachable character. The wealth of the clergy has also been much over-
rated; indeed, the greater part of the revenues of the higher dignitaries
of the church have been spent in the service of the state; most of the
fountains, aqueducts, and other public works of utility owe their construc-
tion to the clergy, whilst the poor have always experienced the most libe-
ral assistance from them in times of need.

Education.—There were formerly 24 universities in Spain, of which 10
only remain, the total number educated in the same are reckoned at about
9,000, studying divinity, civil law, medicine, and the arts; besides which
there are 56 colleges, where the higher branches of education are taught,
and 12,000 public schools for the instruction of upwards of 500,000 boys
and girls, independently of 4 military and 3 naval institutions.

Debt.—The various statements which have hitherto appeared respect-
ing the amount of the national debt in Spain are involved in too much
intricacy to render it possible to form any correct estimate on the subject.
According to a report made by the minister of finance in 1834, the whole
amount of the domestic claims on the nation were stated, at that period,
to be somewhere about 200 millions sterling, whereof only 50 millions had
been registered and partly entitled to interest; whilst the various foreign
loans contracted up to the same period, amounted to nearly 43 millions,
including 34 millions of bonds issued for the British and French indemni-
ties. Since then, the greater portion of the Foreign Debt has been
converted into active, passive, and deferred stock, and which, including the
new loans lately constructed, makes the probable amount of the Foreign
Active Debt of Spain, at present in circulation, not less than 35 millions
sterling, requiring at least 14 millions to provide for the interest due in the
same.

Revenue.—The gross revenues of Spain for the last 5 or 6 years have seldom
exceeded 5 to 5½ millions sterling, whilst the ordinary expenditure of the
country, exclusive of any provision for interest on the debt, generally
amounted to between 5 and 6 millions, and which has no doubt been
greatly increased latterly by the expenses of the civil war.

Monies, Weights, Currency, &c.—The disparity which exists in the
different provinces of Spain between the standard of monies, weights and
measures, occasions the greatest perplexity in commercial dealings. There
is no substitute for cash in ordinary transactions in Spain, the trade of a
banker, as it is understood in England, is almost unknown in that country,
most merchants, however, in good credit, have agents in different towns,
who facilitate banking operations. Interest of money is restricted by law
to 6 per cent on mercantile transactions, and 3 per cent on mortgages.

Wages.—Considerable difference exists in the rate of wages in various
parts of Spain. In the industrious provinces of the north they are gene-
rally one third lower than in those of the centre and south. La-
bourers on farms receive from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day, servants boarded with
their masters are allowed 6d. to 1s., and carriers receive 7d. to 10d., with
their travelling expenses.

Food.—The labouring classes throughout Spain seldom taste butchers' meat,
their food consisting of bacon, beans, garlic, oil and wine. Common
bread averages 1d., fine bread, 2d., bacon, 6d., beans, 2½d., oil, 2d. per lb.
and wine, 2½d. per bottle. Butchers' meat varies from 3d. to 5d. per lb.
Clothing costs the common people very little, most of them wearing their
clothes several years.

Charitable Institutions.—In every considerable town in Spain there are
numerous establishments devoted to the support of the poor and infirm,
and which principally derive their revenues from legacies of lands; most of
these establishments are under the management of the clergy.

The Mesta.—The grandees of Spain, the heads of the monasteries, and
other large proprietors of flocks compose the society called the Mesta, and
finding it their advantage to continue to feed their sheep at the public
expense, have converted a custom originally permitted by necessity, into a
right. The mountainous districts of Old Castille are the asylums of the
migratory flocks during the summer months, and which on the approach
of winter are removed to the milder climates of Estremadura and Andalusia,
where they continue until the following spring, feeding, both in going
and returning, on the fields of the unfortunate inhabitants. The
privileges of the Mesta may be considered as the principal impediment to
the improvement of agriculture in Spain. An immense extent of valuable
land is thereby rendered almost useless for the purposes of agriculture.
The farms and plantations in the immediate passage of the migratory sheep
are liable to continual depredations; in the spring the corn is generally
far advanced, whilst in the autumn the vines are loaded with fruit; the
proprietors of lands are moreover compelled to leave a free passage for the
flocks through their properties, the shepherds having also a right to feed
sheep on all commons belonging to the villages. The migratory sheep
are never folded, and consequently contribute nothing towards the fertili-
zation of the soil. Upwards of 40,000 persons are continually occupied in
attending these migrating flocks, and who may be considered as lost to
population; the shepherds are dreaded wherever they pass, exercising
the most intolerable despotism towards the inhabitants; in short, the
province of Estremadura has been nearly depopulated by this scourge.
F. G.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday LORD DENMAN brought in a Bill for
the Abolition of Capital Punishment, which was read a first time.

In the Commons a discussion arose on substitution of daily for nightly
sittings. MESSRS. O'CONNELL, BROTHERTON, and HUME being in favour
of an early hour of adjournment. SIR ROBERT PEEL was opposed to the
alteration, and expressed astonishment at Mr. Hume's proposition to divest
the House of control over private business. The motion was rejected by
a large majority. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the
national grant to Leopold was now transferred to the public credit; and
also intimated the intention of Government to move for grant to the
Poles this year, as last.

In the Lords on Monday LORD DUNCANNOX stated His Majesty had
confirmed the Report made by the Commissioners on the New Houses
of Parliament. Ninety-seven plans having been sent in, 4 of which
had been selected; the first being entitled to £1,500, and the others to
£500 each. Some discussion took place on the affairs in Spain, in
which the MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY and LORD MELBOURNE took part.
The LORD CHANCELLOR read His Majesty's Answer to the Address.

In the Commons MR. HUME made observations on the subject of
Orange Lodges in the Army. LORD HOWICK assuring the House of
the determination of Government to deal out justice to the high and low
in station. LORD J. RUSSELL moved for a Select Committee to enquire
into the cause of Agricultural Distress, expressing a hope that they
would not recommend the adoption of any measure that would have a
tendency to alter the state of the currency of the country. The
MARQUIS of CHANBOS followed the noble lord, and expressed his satis-
faction that the matter had been brought forward by Government, and
with a fair Committee, doubted not justice being done, to render it
unnecessary for him to move any amendment. MR. T. ATTWOOD
moved an amendment to the effect, that the Committee should enquire
into the effects of the Bill of 1819, (Peel's) on the Agricultural Interest.
The Amendment was withdrawn. After some observations from SIR R.
PEEL and other members the original motion was carried, and the Com-
mittee formed. The MARQUIS of CHANBOS proposed an addition to the
members of the Committee, which being opposed by Ministers, a divi-
sion took place, for the motion 142, against 149. After leave being
granted to bring in a bill to vest all the light-houses on the coast of
England in the Trinity House, Deptford Stroud, and some matters of
minor importance, the House adjourned.

In the Lords, on Tuesday, a debate arose on the question of the
appointment of Magistrates in Ireland.

In the Commons LORD J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a
Bill for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales;—proposing
that there should be a central board of 3 Commissioners, to arrange the
question of commutation; two being appointed by the crown, one by
the Archbishop of Canterbury, with Assistant Commissioners; the
noble lord entered fully into detail. After some observations from SIR
R. PEEL, MR. PALMER, MR. HUME, and SIR C. KATHERBELL, leave was
given to bring in the bill. Leave was also given to bring in a Bill for
the Registration of Returns. A considerable discussion took place upon
the subject of payments made to the doorkeepers, &c. of the House,
upon which MR. HUME gave notice of motion on Thursday next, for a
Committee to enquire on the subject. ALDERMAN WOOD obtained leave
to bring in Bills with reference to Steam Navigation on the Thames,
and Regulation of Public Conveyances in the City. SIR R. MELBOURNE
obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Relief of the Poor of Ireland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the re-appointment of a Select Committee, for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament; upon which Mr. HUME moved an amendment to instruct the Committee to consider as to the alteration of the site. The House divided, for Mr. Hume's motion 42, against it 141.

EARL BROWLOW presented a petition from an Association in Suffolk, praying for an inquiry into the causes of agricultural distress.

And in the Commons several Petitions were presented for leave to bring in bills to form various rail roads. The House then went into a Committee of supply, when, on the motion of Mr. BARKING £26,521,000 was voted to His Majesty, and also £486,400 for the payment of Exchequer bills.

Mr. EWART moved for a select Committee on the subject of Arts and Manufactures; after some observations by Sir H. HARDINGE, Mr. MORISON and Dr. BOWRING were appointed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the report of the Committee of supply.

Sir J. L. HAY brought up the Ordinance estimates.

On Thursday in the Lords the EARL of ROSEN inquired whether Ministers were prepared to supply him with the information he required as to the application of the sums voted at the recommendation of the Commons, on education in Ireland.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE replied that the Commons had not deemed it necessary to prepare a report which could only be obtained by an inquisitorial investigation respecting religion; that government were not therefore in possession of the information required.

The discussion in which the BISHOP of EXETER, Lords PLUNKET, CLANCURRY, and MELBOURNE took part, terminated with an expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the EARL of ROSEN at the continued refusal of the Government to grant the information he asked.

In the Commons COLONEL BRUN presented a Petition from certain electors of Carlisle, praying for an investigation into the circumstances connected with the election of Messrs. RAPHAEL and VIGORS. Mr. O'CONNEL declared himself ready to second the motion for a Committee into their conduct, at the same time he was desirous the appointment of the Committee should be deferred until Tuesday.

Mr. HARDY presented a similar petition from Bath, when, after a discussion, in which LORD STANLEY who animadverted on the proposed delay, attacked the learned Member for Dublin, upon which Mr. SURREL made an animated address in reply, the further debate was postponed till Tuesday.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The press of matter which compels us to omit several interesting articles, among which may be included our own, and which we deem not the least important, precludes us from affording space to notice several favours, several omissions, and several promises.

Our Redruth Ticketing paper by some mishap has not arrived, we have however given the results under Latest Intelligence.

THE MINING JOURNAL

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, February 13, 1836.

We had in type, some observations on the Miner's Institution, to which we adverted in our last, as also comments on Foreign Mines, to which our attention has been more immediately directed of late, but deeming the Foreign Correspondence and other articles in the present number of paramount importance, have deferred their insertion. This, then, must be the apology for our brief address, although we cannot help observing that we have seen some proof-sheets of Prospectuses. Our readers will have ample opportunity, we doubt not, in the course of the ensuing week, to form an estimate for themselves.—*Verbum sat.*

THE FUNDS

CITY.—FRIDAY EVENING.

The arrival of the American President's Message to Congress in the early part of the week, respecting the pending negotiations between the United States of America and France, threw a gloom over the money market, for two or three days—not that any one supposed that a war between those countries was likely to take place, but that some interruption to the commercial pursuits of Europe and America might occur which might have the effect for a time of limiting not only orders to the manufacturers, but also curtail in some degree the usual credit established among commercial men of all countries in a time of profound peace.

For a moment at least these feelings have subsided, and the most marked activity has again taken place, almost without exception, in all the markets, both for produce, funds, and shares.

In the Stock and Share markets, almost every thing gives place to speculation in Railway Companies, and so great is the eagerness for this species of adventure, that three lines of railroad to Brighton, are actually on the market at the same time.—The mines of Mexico, (with the exception of Delmonte and Bolanos), which thanks to a commercial lull, have made so many heads ache, and spread so much ruin among people of slender means, are scarcely ever mentioned, much less dealt in, the dupes of these accomplished worthies, have left a sting computing principal and interest to the extent of about 20 to 22 millions of English pounds sterling. With respect to railroads we repeat the advice we have so often given to our friends, the Public, not to back two lines of road to the same place at the same time, because if they do, they are only playing a losing game for themselves, and a certain winning one to the lawyers of all grades. Railroads with good gradients on great lines of traffic are sure to do well, the smaller lines ought to be let alone for some five or six years to come, in order that the public may see the fair working of those which are already in progress. The long looked for financial scheme of M. Mendizabala is expected early in the ensuing week, and about the same time, Lord Palmerston is also expected to bring down a message to Parliament, recommending the House of Commons to guarantee a loan of money to the extent of two million of pounds sterling to the young Queen of Spain, to be repaid in 10 years out of the Custom House dues and general revenues of Spain—and her remaining colony of Cuba. As a further inducement to a section of the interests in this country, a treaty is to be annexed by which Spain agrees to abolish at once and for ever all traffic in slaves by her citizens. A commercial treaty between Spain and this country has also been talked of, but the idea seems to have subsided for a time, not from any indisposition on the part of the Spanish minister to enter upon such an arrangement, but the Cortes, as at present constituted, with all their old prejudices, could not be reckoned upon to pass such a measure, and it is too much to suppose or even wish, that M. Mendizabala should risk the popularity he has acquired, by failing in the attempt to carry so large and necessary a reformation.

Those who are unacquainted with Spain, have to learn that with the present high and exclusive system of duties, a host of custom houses, officers, far exceeding in numbers even the wants of a prohibiting system have been employed and paid. The appointments of these gentlemen have been time out of mind, purchased of the ministry at Madrid, consequently the duties have been badly performed, and it will require not only a strong government, but a really honest and firm minister to carry out such a measure in the present position of affairs in Spain.

With respect to produce and manufactures, the demand is good, and the supply is equal to the demand, there is an almost total absence of speculation in the colonial markets, and the profits, although not large, are understood to be very satisfactory.—We hope the joint stock banks who issue paper, will keep within safe limits, for upon them much depends—they perform in the money world, what the oil performs in the machinery, a drop too little or too much in either, disarranges the whole.

During the early portion of the day there was a little pressure for money, both on the Stock Exchange and out of doors; but this has altogether passed over. The premium upon the unfunded debt has advanced

about 1s., being now quoted at 18 20; on India Bonds it remains at 3. In the foreign exchanges there has been no general alteration, excepting on Paris, and they have rather advanced. The British Stocks continue very steady, but the transactions in them have been very limited. Consols have closed at 91½ money and account. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities are 100½, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents are 100. Bank Stock is 216, and India 255 money.

In the Foreign Market, however, there has been rather more activity. Spanish Bonds opened at 47½, and closed at the advanced quotation of 47½ money, and 47½ time. Passive Bonds are 15½ a ½, and Deferred are 23½. Portuguese Bonds have also rather improved. Portuguese New Bonds closed at 83½, and the Three per Cent. ditto at 53½. Brazilian Bonds are 86 for account, Chilean are 49½, Colombian are 32½, and Mexican are 36½. Danish Rentes are 76½. French Rentes, 5 per Cent., are 108½ 25c. Dutch Stock closed at 55½, and the Fives at 103½.

There has been some activity in the Share Market to-day. The shares for the Brighton Railway, on Sir John Rennie's plan, were introduced on the Market to-day, and have advanced to 1½ premium upon 2d. deposit.—Stephenson's Brighton are 8½ premium, and Gibbs' ½ dis. Great Western are 17 pm. Blackwall are 2½. Birmingham are 62 to 63 pm. Greenwich are 8½ pm., and North Midland 4½.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REDRUTH, Feb. 11, 1836.—The average Standard this day is £120 9s. 6d.—Average produce, 8.—Average price, £6. 17s. 6d.—Quantity of Ore sold, £3561. 0s. 0d.—Quantity of fine copper 287 tons 4 cwt.—Total amount of sale £24,805. 5s. 6d.

CITY, 12 o'Clock.—Consols for Money 91½, ¼ for Account 91½, ¾ New 3½ per Cents. 99½, 100 3 per Cents reduced, 91½, ¼—3½ per Cent. 100½, ¼—Exchequer Bills, 19, 20.—East India Bonds, 3, 5.—Belgian, 102½, 3.—Brazil, 95½, 6.—Portuguese 5 per Cents. 83½.—Spanish, 5 per Cents. 47½, ¾—Deferred, 23½, 4.—Passive, 15½, ¾—Colombian, 32½, ¼—Mexican, 36½, 7.—London and Birmingham Railway, 61, 3 pm.—Stephenson's Brighton, 8½, 9½ pm.—Rennies, 1, ¼ pm.—Gravesend, ½, ¼ pm.—Crydon, ¼, ¼ pm.—North Midland, 3½, 4½ pm.—London and Westminster Bank 1½ pm.

The public attention has of late been so much directed to the subject of safety lamps, and the safety of the original lamp, invented by Sir H. Davy, in the explosive atmospheres of coal mines, impugned; That with a view to set the question at rest, the northern coal-owners have determined to submit specimens of the carbureted hydrogen gas, from the different collieries in the Newcastle district to the examination of that eminent chemist, Dr. Turner, who has kindly undertaken the investigation of the subject.

The analysis of the gas actually generated in the mines, and an accurate investigation of its properties seems quite indispensable to the settling of this important question, as it does not appear that the experiments which have lately been made with the Davy, or other safety lamps, have either been made in coal mines, or with gas produced in coal mines. Such experiments cannot, therefore, be considered, either satisfactory, or conclusive.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday Feb. 3.

MR. LYLE, President, in the Chair.

A memoir was read by Mr. Murchison on the gravel and other ancient detritus of the eastern and southern counties of Wales and the border counties of England. The detritus of Herefordshire, the southern part of Shropshire, and the Welsh counties is of local origin, the whole of its materials being referable to the formations of which the districts consist; and Mr. Murchison showed that the transporting currents were set in motion also by local causes, connected apparently with the elevation of the mountain ranges, for wherever the ranges have a north-east and south-west direction the lines of drift have been from north-west to south-east, and a change in the direction of the hills is always accompanied by a change in the line of drift. These deposits, the author considers, were accumulated before the last elevation of the land, and while certain portions of the neighbouring low country were under the sea. He afterwards pointed out changes which occurred either during the last elevation of that part of the kingdom, or which have taken place since, by the drainage or the filling up of lakes and marshy tracts.

The second part of the memoir gave an account of the detritus spread over considerable portions of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the north of Shropshire, and distinguished by containing large blocks of granite, porphyry and green-stone, not referable to any rock in situ in those counties, but which have been traced to the mountains of Cumberland. These blocks rest partly on the surface and are partly imbedded in vast accumulations of sand, mud, and gravel, apparently derived, in great measure, from the adjacent formations. They are found at various heights and are very numerous on the northern flank of the Wrekin and of the Haughmond Hills, as well as on the high land between Wolverhampton and Bridgenorth; but to the south of this district they decrease in size and number, and in Worcestershire are represented by only coarse gravel composed of the same materials. In the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury this boulder, or northern drift, rests upon the Welsh drift, and is therefore of posterior origin. At various points in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Shropshire marine shells of existing species have been found imbedded in it, and at heights varying from a few feet above the level of the sea to between 500 and 600.

The author then entered upon an examination of the condition of the surface at the time the boulders were transported, the agents by which the transport was effected, and the means by which the blocks attained their relative altitudes. He supposed that the whole of the district occupied by them, with the plains of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, was under the sea subsequently to the elevation of the adjacent portions of Wales and the Cotswold Hills; but he stated that the theories which had been proposed for transporting the blocks are insufficient to explain fully all the attendant phenomena; while he accounted for their occurrence at various altitudes by supposing an unequal elevation of the land at the time when the strait or estuary, in which the blocks had been accumulated, was laid dry.

ON THE USE OF PEAT.

From the Report of the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Bald, the engineer, is a gentleman of great practical knowledge of bog reclamation, having had extensive experience not only in this country but abroad. He represents the process of draining as being in general attended with an expense of only 1½ the statute acre; the after cost of burning the surface (when it may be necessary) laying after that either lime-stone gravel, or lime in a caustic state, shell, or coral sand, or any calcareous substance, which would reduce the bog to fertile vegetable moulds, he estimates at 4½ 10s. Notwithstanding the great fall of agricultural produce, he is still of opinion that bog reclamation is a highly remunerative undertaking. He mentions a fact relative to peat of a very curious and important character. It seems it admits, when dry, of compression into one-fourth of its ordinary bulk—and in that state it is, ton for ton, as valuable as coal: there is a steam vessel on the Shannon, called the "Lord Dunally," which is propelled by an engine fed altogether by peat fuel without being compressed, and the cost does not exceed 4d. a mile. She is an iron boat seventy feet long, fifteen feet beam; she sails daily thirty miles, and the expense for turf is 10s. Compressed peat might, Mr. Bald thinks, be used in all kinds of factories with great advantage.

It is well known that carbonized peat is far superior in the manufacture of iron to coal, and that Swedish iron owes its value and high qualities to its being manufactured by pine charcoal. The sulphur in the coal deteriorates the iron manufactured in England. There is as much peat in Ireland as would supply the whole country with fuel, though its consumption should be confined exclusively to peat for upwards of 4,000 years. Mr. Bald thinks that Dublin could get its supply of fuel, in the form of compressed peat, from the Bog of Allen, by a railway conveyance, at 6s. a ton. The turf now brought in cost, by the canal, 15s. a ton. He is of opinion that canal conveyance would not afford sufficient facilities for a very extended traffic in turf, as at seasons there is a limited supply of water, and there are nineteen locks to be passed. With regard, however, to water, we believe there is no deficiency that could not be easily supplied. Mr. Bald is of opinion that the best course for a railroad that would cross the country, is one in the direction of Galway or Mayo, "because the country is level, and contains an abundance of material necessary to the construction of such a work." Blackrock Harbour is, he says, very large and roomy, and works to any extent may be constructed within it to hold ships; it also stands much seaward into the Atlantic. Broadhaven is not so large, but it is an excellent harbour. Both harbours might be united, as they are only separated by an isthmus of about 600 feet broad.

CARN BREA.

(Continued from No. 23.)

Again we take our station on the summit of Carn Brea, and by a retrospective glance embrace that period of our history during which the Saxons acquired and maintained the sovereignty of Britain. We look on either channel, and behold the Saxon fleets continually hovering about our coasts, and throwing their barbarous hordes on our native shores. We behold our ancestors, a generous and confiding race, more than true to the letter of their engagements, pouring their treasures into the laps of those haughty mercenaries with the most liberal profusion. But this excess of British liberality is unequal to the demand of Saxon avarice, an avarice equalled only by their treachery; and alas, alas, for fallen human nature, the honest and unoffending Britons are falling beneath Saxon sabres in slaughtered hecatombs as sacrifices to their sanguinary deities. We behold "lamentation and mourning, and woe" written in blood on the rocks of Britain, and hear the dying groans of her victims piercing the very skies. Her pleasant valleys and fruitful plains are apportioned among stranger chieftains, and the heretofore Roman province converted into a heptarchy of kingdoms. We see the heads of these kingdoms actuated by various motives, and pursuing different ends; after wading through rivers of blood, fall victims, some to their own ambition, some to that of others, until one alone, surviving the tempestuous ocean of conflicting passions, and fraternal strife, assumes the sovereign sway. Meanwhile the remnants of Britain's long persecuted race are driven into the wilds and fastnesses of her most remote and sequestered borders, where, in caverns, and woods, and mountains almost inaccessible, they prefer but a little better than an independent savage life, rather than be brought again into contact with such remorseless and bloody treachery. We behold the face of our country covered with these houseless children of want; her woods and coverts, together with their scanty and scattered herds, provide them with a precarious daily subsistence, while Carn Brea, and other Cornish Tors, afford them ample space for encampments. We behold their necessities over-coming their timidity, and urging them forth abroad. In the beautiful language of Israel's king, "They go forth weeping, bearing precious seed," which they scatter on the fertile patches, and cultivate almost like men without hope, while the hoary rocks of Carn Brea are converted into watch towers, on which vigilant centinels stand on patient and anxious guard. The season rolls round, and at length their patient and anxious toil meets an ample recompense. "They who sow in tears reap in joy; they return rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them." Nature, as if to recompense them for their sufferings, throws her bounty into their laps a thousand fold; and we hear the grateful pious strains of a joyful *Harvest Home* wafted by the gentle breezes into heaven's ample dome from the summit of Carn Brea. Thus the seasons wear away, and past calamities are almost forgotten in the enjoyment of present blessings. The ancient Britons are again become the independent lords of the Cornish soil. Peace wreaths her olive branches about their borders. Plenty pours her cornucopia into their humble dwellings. The tree of liberty again flourishes in their happy domain; and religion rears her altars on Carn Brea, where, though not unannoyed with pernicious heresy, she not only points to brighter worlds, but leads the way. But while indulging in these pleasing reflections, we behold a martial host appear to view. The Saxon monarch, not content with his seven kingdoms, pours his ruthless warriors into Cornwall, determined to subdue it under his dominion; to trample Cornish independence beneath his grinding tyranny; to blast the olive branch of peace by his withering presence; to empty plenty's horn into his own commensariat; to root up the tree of liberty, and to plant the superstition of Thor and Woden on the Christian altars on Carn Brea.

(To be continued.)

ANTIEDILUVIAN REMAINS.

The immense continent of America has been productive of many objects of deep interest to the naturalist; but, in no instance has astonishment been excited to so great an extent as was afforded by the discovery of the bones of those antediluvian animals now known as being to the mastodon, mammoth, &c. Little more than a century has elapsed since they were first brought to light, and were then looked upon as the remains of giants of former days. Anatomical knowledge, however, soon dissipated this illusion, and they were referred to an animal of the elephant kind, from the similarity of the teeth to those of the Asiatic elephant. In a short time, however, it was found that there were teeth of a huge size of a very different description, and from their pointed surfaces evidently belonging to a carnivorous, not a graminivorous nor herbivorous animal. The late Baron Cuvier named this animal the mastodon, and showed its entire dissimilitude to the mammoth. Various quantities of these remains have been found in the vicinity of the Ohio, the Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and other places, where it is supposed these animals, together with others of different species, had assembled, and met their destruction. The description of the behemoth in Scripture is very applicable to these animals, for of them it may truly be said, that, "their bones are as strong pieces of brass—their bones are like bars of iron." In the autumn of 1830, Capt. B. Fennell and others dug up a large quantity of animal remains at Big Bone Lick, in the State of Kentucky; they were lying 22 feet below the surface. Among these was nearly an entire head of the mastodon. Hitherto only fragments of the jaws or skull had been obtained; but this acquisition is of exceeding interest, and presents a head weighing 175 pounds, although two of the molar teeth and the tusks are wanting.—It measures 83 inches in the girth lengthwise, and is altogether a most extraordinary and magnificent specimen of this antediluvian animal. These remains have been brought into this country for sale, and are deposited with Mr. Stevens, of King-street, by whom they will shortly be sold.

MISCELLANEA.

Prosperity of Manufactures.—Mr. Pease, the Member for South Durham, at a dinner at Stockton-upon-Tees, drew the following picture of the flourishing state of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country:—"I am assured by an individual connected with the cotton trade in Manchester, that the number of mills now building in that district must be considered to exceed those already in existence! Allow me also, to turn your attention to figures. I find that the shipping from all parts of the world, entered inwards in 1833, was 27,730 vessels, while in 1835 there were 28,860; that the number of men employed in the former year was 233,855, while the number employed in 1835, was 340,027. Here is a proof of the increase of foreign trade, and this is the result of the prosperity of manufactures. The export of manufactures—its declared value—was last year £36,444,000; in 1835, £41,649,000. It is this that gives to the manufacturing districts their present state of prosperity. This prosperity must also operate on agriculture."

Antiquarian Society.—At a late meeting of the Society of Antiquarians.—Thomas Amyott, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. Sir Henry Ellis, the Secretary, read a letter from A. J. Kempe, Esq. accompanying a series of drawings of vases and lamps, found in one of the tombs of the Incas of Peru. They were first brought over to this country in the year 1815, and are now in the possession of Mr. Cooke, of Barnes.

Fatal Mine Accident.—On Saturday the 30th ult., as two miners named Walter Thomas and William Moyle, were employed in the sumpshaft of Trevenen mine, in the parish of Wendron, a hole which had been prepared for blasting missed, i. e. the train failed to convey the fire to the charge. This being the case they were obliged to pick out the tamping, &c. for the purpose of laying a new train, and while doing so it unfortunately exploded, by which accident Thomas was killed, and Moyle so seriously injured in the face and head as to render his recovery extremely doubtful. We have not been able to ascertain whether the unfortunate men were using the nail or the safety fuse, but in either case, where the train fails, the peril in picking out a hole is much the same; perhaps the danger would be lessened if the hole were partially filled with water while being picked out, when it is in such a position as to render it practicable; the object of preserving the charge is far too contemptible to be set against the risk of life. It is possible that an explosion might take place even when watered; but we apprehend that the risk would be materially lessened.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY, Wheal Thomas, Feb. 6, 1836.—The lode in the 17 fathom level east, is much improved this week, lode about 8 inches big, very rich; end west at same level, not rich, but looking very promising at present; in the cross cut, south at the same level, ground harder. In the 8 fathom level west, lode small, with good stones of lead, in the east end lode improved, shaft is down about 9 feet below the 17 fathom level. **Wheal Hope.**—In the adit end, the ground very hard, but we anticipate a change; in 12 fathom level lode very promising, but not rich, very good ground. There is no improvement as yet in the 20 fathom level, we expect to clear the 28 fathom level in the course of a week or 10 days, likewise the 38 and 48 fathom levels will soon be in course of working; we hope in the course of a fortnight to get our plunger fixed, if we are not disappointed in our castings. **JOHN BORLANE.**

POLBREKEN MINING COMPANY, Feb. 6, 1836.—I have the pleasure to inform you that the underground department of this mine, on the whole, is very encouraging, the ground in the different shafts being so favourable for sinking, and the lode in the bottoms improving for tin and copper.

R. ROWE, JUN.

POLBREKEN MINING ASSOCIATION, Feb. 6, 1836.—I have been much gratified in going underground at Polbreken, the prospects of the mine exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Although there are not less than 10 or 12 lodes, there are 4, each of which would justify the outlay for working as at present, effecting. At the present bottom of Vice's shaft I broke some excellent stones of tin, and in the winze sinking on the copper lode to the deep adit, I broke a stone of nearly 4 cwt. which would produce 9 to 10 per cent of copper. The engine is not so forward as could be wished in consequence of the founders disappointing in the delivery of the castings. Captain Rowe however, expects to get it to work in about 6 weeks, and the progress of the underground operations is not much delayed.

P. N. JOHNSON, 79, Hatton Garden.

REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, Feb. 8, 1836.—Having sunk the engine shaft nearly 20 fathoms below the adit level, we shall this week commence cutting a plat at that depth; the stratum of porphyry, noticed in my last, has extended over the shaft. The ground in the 30 fathom level, driving east of Johnston's shaft, is more favourable than we have lately had in extending that level. I have much satisfaction in stating, that the encouraging prospects continue in driving the 10 fathoms level east and west of the double shaft, on Johnson's lode.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY, Feb. 8, 1836.—We have dropped our sinking lift nearly to the 35 fathom level, and expect by the time this report reaches you, the water will be drained to the back of the level. The sloop Speculation, from Hayle, having on board nearly the whole of our castings from the founders there, was expected to sail from there yesterday.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

PERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, Feb. 8, 1836.—We have communicated or holed the shaft with the adit level on Mudge's lode, which I expected, and mentioned in my report of last week, and as soon as the men have cut a plat, &c., shall put them to drive as before, and have now a plenty of air. We have raised a parcel of prime lead ores, from Anthony's lode, eastward from Anthony's shaft, the appearance of this lode westward is not so good as last week. The masons have completed the masonry of the carpenter's shop and saw house; and have not made that progress with the engine as I could wish.

JAMES GRIFE.

EAST WHEEL STRAWBERRY MINES, Feb. 8, 1836.—The promising killas (alluded to in my former report) at the 15 fathoms level at Grout's Shaft, is of so soft a description that I have little doubt of our cutting Trewithea lode about the end of the present month, at all events, it will not much exceed that period, unless any unforeseen hard "bar" of ground should intervene; that lode is already so far drained below the adit level, that we shall in the course of a few days set a "pitch" there to break copper ores at a low tribute. In extending the adit east on the same lode, we find it very much improved, and there is little doubt of its soon becoming productive and profitable. On the 18th ult. I informed you of our having examined some old workings on a tin lode, in a westerly direction from Grout's shaft, and our representation of the prospects there are borne out by our having sat 2 "pitches" last week above the adit level at 7s. in the pound.

WILLIAM PETHERICK.

SOUTH WHEEL LEISURE MINING COMPANY, Feb. 6, 1836.—Nothing new has transpired in this mine during the past week, all operations are going on precisely as reported to you in my last.

R. ROWE, JUN.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY, Feb. 8, 1836.—The only parts of this mine in which we are now driving on the course of the lode are Wheal Emily and Wheal Georgiana. In the former the lode is small but kindly, and in the latter the lode is 2 feet big with a leader 6 inches big, composed of lead, white iron, and silver. At Wheal Virgin we are sinking Snell's shaft, but the rise has been stopped through the great fall of water. At Wheal David we are driving the cross cut towards Stainsby's shaft and have about 3 fathoms more to drive.

We are at work day and night in putting the engine together, we have got in the first piece of hanging rod, and shall drop the lift to-morrow, and have no doubt of getting the steam up on Saturday.

JOHN BUDGE.

KERROW MINE, Feb. 8, 1836.—In driving the adit level North we have cut a branch about 12 inches through, but poor for tin, the lode in the adit going west, still continues tin. As to operations at the surface they have been greatly impeded by the unfavourable state of the weather. We hope to complete the counting house and smith's shop next week.

RICHARD RODDA.

CARNE GREY, Feb. 8, 1836.—Within a few days the ground in our engine shaft has been more favourable, and we hope to sink a 22 fathom level by the end of this month. The ground in the near adit is just the same as at the beginning of this month. As to the deep adit, our lode is improved there. As it goes into a hard granite hill, which will come perhaps might say is very unfavourable, however, here we have some very good work, and it is very probable that this lode will continue its course until it comes in contact with the Elders Great Lode which has been our principle object in extending the level this way.

RICHARD RODDA.

ST. HILARY COMPANY, Guinear, Feb. 6, 1836.—We have sat the new engine shaft in Wheal Leeds to the 12 pump men, to sink 10 fathoms under the 21 fathoms level at 9s. 9d. per fathom. We have cleared the 21 fathom level east of the engine cross-cut 26 fathoms, and west of the same 16 fathoms. We expect to be in a situation to drive the 20 east next Tuesday, we shall have a survey on that day to set other tinwork, and tribute as well. The shaft east of the new engine shaft is cleared and secured to the 20, the air is very dead still in that level, and we have been preparing air pipes to be put in for ventilating that part of the mine, we shall then be able to clear the 20 fathom level farther west, and I trust in the course of the week to clear the workings at this level, so far as to be able to get into the cross cut formerly driven to cut Wheal Leeds south lode. Tuesday will be a convenient day for Captain Richards to attend, and I have requested his attendance then for the setting.

C. N. B.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES, Eastern district, Feb. 7, 1836.—Since our last we have driven 10 feet in the west, and at Wheal Prosper on the north lode, the lode in that end is not so large as last week but equally so good; yesterday we set it to drive for 70s. per fathom. We have driven west on the south lode 15 feet; that lode is 5 feet wide, and tiny but not rich. We hope to cut the cross course in a few days, then we expect a better lode. We are paying 70s. per fathom for driving. We set the pitch at Wheal Jenkins for 13s. 4d. in the pound to four men, and they pay all costs, the adit end to drive west by four men at 50s. per fathom. The Wheal Pit will be finished by Tuesday next. We shall set the masons work next Saturday. We have four men in Clannacott adit.

JAMES CLYNO.

WEST WHEEL BROTHERS, Feb. 6, 1836.—I beg to inform you, that I have opened a shale pit on the silver lode, 70 fathoms west of the engine shaft; the lode is three feet wide, a fine strong gossan and quartz, a sample of which was sent to you last Monday. We continue sinking the silver shaft, and expect to be down by the 22d instant, and begin driving towards the silver lode. The ground continues very favourable and kindly for silver ore. I have set a pitch at the 23d fathom level on the tin lode, to two men and two boys, for two months, at eight shillings in the pound, they paying all costs of raising and cleaning. I have sanguine expectations that they will get good wages, as the lode is very likely going west to produce ores of that description. The 23 fathom level going east, just as when I wrote last, the leader continues its size, but more inclined to copper than when we commenced driving. It is set to six men at £3 per fathom, or till the first Saturday in March.

JAS. CARPENTER.

TRELEIGH, Feb. 6, 1836.—In the engine shaft the ground has a more promising appearance, but the water is rather quick; the men have sunk

1 fathom 5 feet 6 inches, and we have set it again to nine men and three boys at £37 for one fathom, which will bring us down for a 10 fathom level, where we intend cutting a plat and prepare for driving. In the deep adit on Maria lode, the men have driven 3 fathom 3 feet 2 inches; the lode continues in two parts, and not rich; we have set this level to four men, two fathoms at £4 per fathom. At the deep adit on the south lode, the men have driven 5 fathom 4 feet 8 inches in a fine lode, composed of spar and ore, and we have set it again to two men and two boys two fathoms, at £4 per fathom. In the western shaft we are down seven fathoms under the shallow adit, the men have sunk four fathoms; but from the increase of water, we are obliged to suspend the sinking, and intend to rise against it from the deep adit. On Wheal Shangen Lode in the end west, the men have extended 5 fathom 0 feet 6 inches, the lode continues its full size, and has a good appearance, but not rich; we have set it again to four men, one month, at £3 10s. per fathom. In the end west of the cross cut, we have a fine lode four feet wide, composed of spar, munda and ore; they have extended on it 6 fathom 2 feet 6 inches, and we have set it to four men, one month, at £3 per fathom. On the north lode west of this adit, we have driven 1 fathom 3 feet 5 inches, and have a good pile of ore to draw next week; the lode is one foot wide, all saving work, worth about £5 per fathom. The masons are getting on with the engine-house as well as could be expected.

W. SILLCOCK.

TREVOROUS MINES, Feb. 8, 1836.—Saturday last being our setting day at Trevorous, I went underground to inspect the deep adit from the tail to the present chuck. I am not at all surprised at the terror of the men, and their saying they would rather be transported for twelve years, than work two months in that adit; it is, in truth, one of the most tortuous and dangerous, as well as difficult places that mortal ever worked in. I am perfectly puzzled to account for the progress we have made, and think the men perfectly right in refusing to work any longer in the chuck. On well considering the matter, it was determined to get into the adit from Wren's shaft, and set men to drive north to the chuck, as the ground in the shaft is much firmer; this we did on Saturday, to 12 men, by bargain, for £11, if they do it in a week, of which there is little doubt, then we hope to get on fast again, as we shall clear on the course of the lode. I hope this day, or to-morrow week will enable me to apprise you of our speedy progress in this adit. The south adit is now firm ground (hard), and we have already an 8-ft. stop. We have about 12 fathoms to drive before we cut the lode about 2 fathoms under the former bottoms. This we have set at £3 10s. per fathom. Nothing more can be done until we have seen the effect of the slide in the deep adit, in order that we may have our engine shaft in the most effective position. Some very good stones of ore have been found among the old leads (rubbish) in the adit drift. Should the lode prove as good as the stones indicate, we shall do very well at this part of the mine. I am attending the arrangements about the engine, and next week shall send you the engineer's plan, estimate, &c. &c.

GEORGE ABBOTT.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY, Great Wheal Charlotte, Feb. 10, 1836.—The lode in the 52 fathoms level west is from 6 to 7 feet wide, softer and more promising than it has been for some time past, the leader is from 1 foot to 18 inches big from the bottom, 3 feet high in the end, the remainder of the lode is bespangled with ore. The lode in the 52 east is 3 feet big yielding good stones of ore, in the 42 feet east the lode is 4 feet wide, very but not altogether so rich as last week. The lode in the 42 fathoms level end and back west taken together will at present yield upwards of 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in 22 fathoms level west which is now under the sea, and in a fine strata of ground is 4 feet wide very promising, composed of munda, jack caple, and a little copper. The north lode in the adit end east at William's shaft is 6 inches wide, producing ore of excellent quality. The north lode in the adit end west at William's is a foot wide, ore, but not rich. Our tributaries are working with great spirit, and their pitches yielding more than the usual quantities of ore.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY, Albion Mines, Feb. 9, 1836.—I am glad to say we holed the west winze under the 47 fathom level, to the 60 fathom level, which has enabled us to set a new pitch there, at 6s. 8d. in the pound the 4 men. Other tributaries in the mine are going on much the same as usual. Since my last report, the 47 fathom level east from shaft, on the counting lode has produced 2 tons per fathom, at present it does not continue quite so well. The other levels present no new appearance since my last report. Our sump men will commence sinking the engine shaft, under the 60 fathom level, about the latter part of next week. The lode at the 54 fathom level east, at Wheal Mithian, is about 8 feet wide, and has a most promising appearance. The same level west, lode about 4 feet wide promising also. The lode in the 40 fathom level east from engine shaft, is 3 feet wide producing large and good stones of ore. The lode in the 40 west is also large, and has a kindly spar. We commenced sinking the south winze shaft under the adit level, yesterday we find the lode to be 3 feet wide, with a little lead ore contained therein.

J. MIDDLETON.

SOUTH POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.—I have now to acquaint you that we have set the rising of the stones for the necessary buildings on the mine, and the carriage, and that the quarries are producing stone of good quality. We have also timbered up Halden shaft, preparatory to enlarging the same for an engine shaft, and this work, as well as the buildings, will be set next week. At Matilda shaft, on driving the adit end east, I have the pleasure to say that we have a promising discovery, the lode being from 2 to 3 feet wide, producing good tin stuff, worth from 15s. to 20s. per fathom. We have extended on this lode at this level from 2 to 3 fathoms since the first discovery of tin, and in which space the appearances have considerably improved, and there is every appearance of its continuing to produce tin.

JAS. EVANS.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY, Tishill, Feb. 6, 1836.—We have driven in the deep adit 2 fathoms, and the ground continues just as it was. In the eastern adit end on the south lode we have driven 15 fathoms, and the lode is 2 feet big, consisting of fluocan, munda, and spar, and the ground is very favourable, and we have driven in the shallow adit west, about 6 feet big of spar, with a fluocan in the south wall. At 40 fathoms from the steps we have cut a lode about 14 inches big of spar, fluocan, and gossan, and killas running about 20 degrees to the west of south.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY, Wheal Unity, Feb. 8, 1836.—The lode in the 32 fathom level west of the engine shaft is about 4 feet wide, but has not so promising an appearance as last reported. The lode in the 22 fathom level east of the engine shaft is about 3 feet wide, producing tin ores. The lode in the 12 fathom level east of the engine shaft is about 4 feet wide, improvement for tin ores. The lode in the 12 fathom level west of the engine shaft is about 3 feet wide, producing a small quantity of copper ore; every other part of the mine is just as was stated in my last report. We shall prepare to sample about 2,500 sacks of tin stuff against Tuesday, the 23d instant, which will be offered for sale on the Friday following. There is no alteration at Burckett's underground since the last report.

R. GOLDSWORTHY.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY, Great St. George, Feb. 9, 1836.—You have accompanying an account of the sampling to-day, both at St. George and Wheal Prudence mines, the former amounting to 500 tons, and the latter 40 tons. The greater part of the past week having been engaged in preparing the sampling, very few of the men have been much underground, consequently I have nothing further to communicate. Since the tribute setting at Wheal Leisure, a survey has been held for setting the halvans at that mine to stamp, which were taken at 3s. 10d. in the pound for two months; this, however, is not a remunerating tribute, and was only taken at so low a rate for the purpose of "getting in" to the work.

ROCHE ROCK MINE, Feb. 8, 1836.—The 21 fathom level, extending eastwards on the north lode, has very much improved. The 40 fathom level on the same lode, is in promising tin ground, as is also the 60 fathom level on the south lode. The winze sinking to give air to the 40 fathom level on the new lode is in tin ground. A new pitch has been set in the back of the 30 fathom level on the north lode, at 6s. 3d. out of the pound.

J. TRESTRAIL.

BRITISH TIN, Great Wheal Venture, Feb. 8, 1836.—I believe we are now home to Glow-hill Lode in the west, and on Fagan's Lode, which is plain from the plan taken. Fagan's lode in the last week has produced some capital work, and is about 18 inches big. These lodes will cross each other in this place, and I believe, each will take its regular course. We shall give all possible speed to the end on Glow-hill Lode. The ground in East end on Fagan's lode, is much the same. The ground in East end on Middle lode is much eased; the lode is from three to four feet big, producing some tolerable work. As we approached the winze alluded to in the adit, we find a great similarity of lode, and the water is sinking in the winzes above. Our sump-men have begun to sink the engine shaft.

J. BRAY.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY, Monthly Report for October, 1835.—Since my report for September, two works very essential to our mining operations have been completed. One filling the old bottoms round Crickitt's shaft, the other the horse whim, pulleys, poppet-heads, &c. appertaining thereto. The former was finished on the 18th, but from the earth not having settled, and being what is termed "made ground," the first heavy rains drained through between the large stones, and occasioned some little inconvenience in the Bahu mine; this has been remedied, and I do not apprehend any further difficulty in this quarter. The whim was finished on the 7th, since which the stone from the shaft and eastern part of the mine has been drawn by the same. We have yet to fix the frames for the tram yard, enlarge the entrance to the mine, and a few other jobs, before this work will be finally completed.

The hospital for the negroes is also in a state of forwardness, and will in the course of a few days be ready for the reception of the sick.

Bahu Shaft. We have had several little interruptions in sinking occasioned by some heavy showers, and while the carpenters were altering the platform for the whim kibble, a piece of timber, 16 feet long and 12 inches through, has been placed across the shaft for the purpose of securing the lower lift of pumps, and to form one side of the pent-house, the latter has not been completed for want of timber. We have also commenced cutting a place for a new cistern, as it will shortly be necessary to connect our present lifts, the lower one being now too heavy to move. Four men day and night stationed there.

Bahu end West. In this level we have had four men day and night driving towards Crickitt's shaft.

East and West Pillar. Two men day and night cutting round the former, excepting one week, when, from the scarcity of men, we were unable to place any hands there by day. On the latter, we have had eight men day and night, and have not yet effected a communication.

Bahu Stopes. This month we have had but few hands employed on the stopes, many of the free labourers absconding themselves, and our sick list was rather large at the early part of the month. The average has been four men by day and five by night. Our stopes are in good order.

Crickitt's Shaft. Eleven men were occupied from the 5th to the 10th, filling the old bottoms, when a heavy flood of rain falling, obliged us to place 20 men there for a few days to finish this work more effectively and speedily. In the shaft we had two and occasionally four men sinking, but not regularly.

Vinagradu Shaft. On the 29th ult. we opened from the north-west corner, and drove 13 feet, when we cut the killas or clay slate of the country; finding the ground wet and difficult to secure, we divided our force into three corps, of eight hours each, and decided upon following the direction of the killas till we came under the old workings. From the 5th to the 13th very little progress was made in driving, the attention of the men being continually required at the pumps changing boxes, from the wooden working barrel "chambering." This was replaced on the 13th by the cast-iron broken in the Bahu shaft, and since repaired. On the 21st we had driven 24 feet, when from the badness of the air, the wet state of the ground, and the inexperience of our new miners for such work, we decided on stopping this end, and opening the eastern level for a communication for air; this we did on the 23d, and have since then driven 26 feet in hard "pick and gad ground." This latter end being in hard ground, we intend to continue driving and keeping it for the level for extraction, and communicate with the one we have stopped, merely for air. The shaft broken in the levels has been carried to the stamps, and the produce has equalled that of the hard stone. Since the 25th we had only two corps, two and occasionally three English miners, with six men underground, and the same number at the tackles.

Reduction works. The supply of stone has been tolerably good throughout the month, considering the few men we have had working on the stopes. The Capellan stamps were idle several times for repairs, the others have also been idle each a day undergoing the usual monthly pitching and repairs. The Esperanza will be stopped a day or two next month, while replacing one of the millrads, and for repairs.

Tank-washing. Commenced on the 1st and finished on the 9th, occupying nine men and six boys eight days.

Masonry. The beginning of the month building a foundation wall round part of the iron store, and finishing tiling the roof of the same; since which they have been occupied entirely at the hospital, with the exception of one day, building round the frame of the Louisa stamps. One man was also occupied in building a wall in the Casa Grand yard, 10 days.

One English to the 19th, 3 natives, 3 assistants, and 4 women, carrying stones and tiles.

Charcoal.—This department has gone on better this month than in the preceding one, and a considerable increase made towards a stock. Stock on hand from last month, 30 pits; made this month, 33 pits; consumed, 36 pits, which yielded 226 mule loads.

Stock on hand.—45 pits; increase, 15 pits; 20 men, 3 boys, 2 troopers, and 1 waiter.

Wood.—But little timber has been brought in this month, as our bullocks only commenced working on the 27th, a hired car having supplied us with a little timber, and a few loads of poles. The carmen were employed, part of the month, repairing the fence round the grounds belonging to the hospital, and making charcoal baskets. Two men were sent into the wood on the 26th, to saw plank for our underground works in the Vinagradu shaft. Six pieces of timber, 11½ cubic feet, 10 loads of poles and rafters, 2 ditto of fire wood, and 1 dozen of plank. Three slaves, 1 carpenter, 4 carmen, and 4 boys.

Carpenters.—The principal work done in this department has been the completion of the poppet heads, pulleys, &c., and different jobs connected with the whim. The work now in hand is the Louisa Stamps; this in a few days will be finished, when their attention will be turned immediately towards altering the Wane Stamps for the purpose of attaching the amalgamating machinery for Mr. Hocheber's experiments. The carpenters have been much retarded in their operations, from the smith not being able to keep them supplied with iron work, the tilt hammers breaking at the beginning of the month was one cause of delay to the latter.

Work completed.—Poppet heads and whim pulleys, 58 engine gears, 3 whistle trees, 14 wheel barrows, 1 launder, 2 pair of collar sticks, 2 pump flanges, 16 bedsteads for hospital, 1 trap door for landing brace, 2 window shutters, 3 flat step ladders, 4 canvas for stamps, 12 feet small launders, 138 mallets and pick bits, 1 cog wheel repaired, 1 12-ft. launder, 1 cast bar, 4 stamp lifters, 2 hoppers for stamps, 1 bath.

Work in hand.—Louisa stamps, amalgamating machinery, hospital and saw pit roof.

Sundry jobs.—Pitching and repairing stamps, wheel barrows, carts, fixing streaks to Sossannah stamps, squaring and sawing timber. Three English, 3 natives, 2 boys, 7 slaves, and 2 sawyers.

Smith's work completed.—1 pair of yokes, 23 spalling hammers, 1 whim kibble. Binding collar sticks, 20 staples, 18 spikes, 2 cranks, 10 gudgeons, 15 pair of barrow eyes, 22 lifter and other bands, 2 small millrads, 36 rivets, 9 cutters, 2 pins, 4 pair of hinges, 63 wedges, 138 bolts, different sizes, 6 mallets, 9 boot bands, 1 pair of pliers, 1 iron flanch, 5 pair of glands, 40 cover plates, 2 bucket hoops, 7 washers, 1 earth eye for bellows, 5 grate plates, 1 three tined fork, 1 T millyard, 1 screw staple, 1 foot of chain, 2 caps and rivets, binding whistle trees, 2 screw hatters, 1 half moon, 8 scrapers, 2 needles, 1 socket and crook, 5 cramps, binding working barrel, 25 crooks, 1 large buckle, 1 fire shovel, 2 turning bits, 2 blade ditto, 1 claying bar, 2 lifts, 705 old boyers new steels, 120 ditto, mended, 10,799 ditto, sharpened, and 80 new ones made.

Work in hand.—Louisa stamps, amalgamating machinery, and barrow work.

Sundry jobs.—Joining the whim chain, repairing cart axle tree, ditto mallets, white kibble, fixing iron work to Louisa stamp frames, adding a piece to bucket rod, making barrow and other nails, sharpening and repairing tools, cutting up steel and iron. Two English, 3 natives, 8 slaves, and 4 men, day and night sharpening boyers in the Bahu forge.

Morros vello, Nov. 2, 1835. J. K. A. CRICKITT.

ANJO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY, Guanaxarua, Oct. 30, 1835.—Since my last, the following sales have taken place at the company's mines, viz.—

		Cargoes producing
24 Peregrina	4 share bascones ore,	40 \$144 6
27 Sierra	do. do.	60 405 2
Penafiel	do. do.	10 33 0

Annexed I beg leave to hand you an abstract of Mining agent's reports for week ending 24th inst.

GUANAXUATO, Nov. 6th 1835.

Since my last the following sales have taken place at the company's mines, viz.—

31 ult. Peregrina 1 share buscones ores	40	\$153 3
4 Sirena do do	60	592 1
Penafiel do do	4	10 2

Nov. 13th

Since my last the following sales have taken place,—

7 inst. Peregrina 1 share buscones ores	55	\$188 2
11 Sirena do do	80	743 4

Nov. 20th

Since my last the following sales have taken place,—

Peregrina 17 1/2 shares buscones ores	60	\$233 0
Sirena 18 1/2 do do	55	294 6

Nov. 27th

The following sales have taken place since my last at the company's mines,—

25 inst. Sirena 1 share buscones ores	55	\$336 5
Peregrina 1 do do	69	\$150 6

Dec. 4th

Since my last the following sales have taken place,—

Peregrina, 2d inst. 1 share buscones ores	38	\$136 1
---	----	---------

The quantity of silver received from the hacienda from Oct. 31, to Dec. 3, was 1081 marcos 6 oz.

GUANAXUATO, Nov. 14th 1835.

You will receive Capt. Morcom's report of the Mines, and I think it may wear rather a better aspect than they have done of late. *Peregrina* may be said to be almost abandoned the lower parts of it are so, and the rest is given to the buscones. The expenses are therefore small, and the produce we expect will more than cover them.—*Sirena* has been doing somewhat better, its main support are the buscones, and the labor of S. Marcos which continues abundant in ores of marcos. We calculate the Mine is leaving some profit. *Penafiel* in the Pozo has fallen off, but some ores have been met with in the level to the N.W. The value of this discovery cannot yet be ascertained, it is however in whole ground. *Lorenzo* is still going on in unwatering and clearing. *Marravillas* is about paying its costs, and *Johula* is almost abandoned. A survey to be made by Capt. Morcom to day, will perhaps have decided the question. The mine which gives us the best hopes is *Esperanza*; the value of this is a good deal enhanced by the acquisition of a new pertenencia towards Valencia, an old mine called Encarnacion, with an old shaft, in a position most convenient for *Esperanza*, by which we shall be able to carry on the clearing so much wanted, at a moderate cost. We have a labor of ordinary ores, say of 6 marcos, but very abundant and consequently cheaply raised. There are grounds for expecting that by a little clearing we shall find other labors when the ores are of goodly, though in smaller quantities, and we therefore hope to raise a considerable cargo of a respectable average by and by at a moderate average cost. I have, therefore, some hopes that the mines at present will not be taking away any of our means, and that we may look to the Mellado and La Luz as supplying a little more or less, the funds that may be required for *Topyae* and Valencia. They are both going on pretty well, though both curtailed in their operations by the water. *Guadalupe* in Catorce, has fallen off much, though as they have cut a little rich ore, there is a chance that it may revive.

Dec. 10th & 11th.—The ores from *Esperanza* have not proved equal to what was expected, they were very plentiful, but when dressed to bring them to a beneficial state the quantity was much reduced. The haciendas are all at work again, the maize having fallen to 16 rs per fan; it is expected in this and the next month to come, to about 12 rs. when we must endeavour to stock ourselves. *Guadalupe*, in Catorce, has been very poor for the last month, but our agent writes it has recovered somewhat and has nearly paid up for efficiencies of these last weeks. I enclose Capt. Morcom's report. The object to be effected by the experiment in buying the buscones ores in *Sirena*, is to have two or more sales per week. In Valencia, they have them daily, and by so doing have more than doubled, I believe, the extraction of ore. Our miners assure us we shall raise twice a week as much as we now raise once. Mellado and Laluz are both going on tolerably well.—HURRY.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY, Mineral del Monte, Nov. 14. 1835.—I am in possession of your minute No. 3, dated 12 August 1835. With respect to the disposal of the Co's silver produce my last letter will have informed you, the proposed improvement of the Federal mints, and I am glad to say that subsequent accounts have confirmed the statement that this establishment has adhered to its engagements to pay the value of silver introduced therein within about a month from the time of its delivery. On closing the accounts for September quarter there is a better result than was shown by the estimate, the loss being about \$9,000 instead of \$11,000 as under:

	Costs.	Returns.	Loss.
July	\$39,286 2 7	32,174 4 6	7,111 6 1
August	42,620 6 2	41,672 2 6	948 3 4
September	48,769 2 5	47,374 2 4	1,395 0 1
	D130,676 3 6	D121,221 2 0	D9,455 1 6

The October month accounts are just closed, and show the following results:

Costs, Five weeks	D54,158 3 5
Returns	52,605 6 4
	D1,544 6 1

The costs are higher than usual, partly owing to its being a five weeks month, partly to the many necessary works now carrying on at the mines, and in a great measure to the purchase of Hacienda stores, and to the increased produce by which there is a proportionally increased cost of reduction.

Estimate of costs and returns for November, comprising four weeks.

Regla mines including the Aviadero Adit and Acosta	D14,880
Moran and branch mines	400
Haciendas	6,000
English salaries and general expenses	6,500
Charges on produce	4,240
Road and stables	540
94 mules and 90 horses	3,700
Stores, &c.	9,920

D46,180

Estimated Returns, 35 bars... 43,000

Loss... 3,180

The loss of cattle during the journeys made in the latter part of last and the beginning of the present year made it necessary in the conclusion of the transport in July last to distribute all the mules employed in that service for the use of the mines, haciendas, ore wagons, and silver transport; and there being now no more than are usefully employed in these services, it has become necessary to purchase the 94 mules included in the above estimate for the transport coast service now about to commence. For account of mine operations and prospects I beg to refer you to my letter to the manager, and to mine reports herewith forwarded. There is little variation in the general prospect since I last wrote. All the principal underground works proceed in a satisfactory manner, particularly Terreros and the Dolores diagonal shaft; the latter is now about 7 varas below the level of Dolores bottom, but it has not yet drawn off any of the water therefrom, which however we may expect will take place when the sinking proceeds a little further. I have thought it advisable to postpone for the present the repair of the hacienda of San Antonio, as the mine produce at this moment is not more than can bear reduced by our present hacienda power, and the cost of its repair would be inconveniently upon us at present, while we have so many works in hand. There is little doubt but this hacienda will be required when the Dolores bottom and the ground below the San Miguel level near the Terreros shaft are brought into work. But while these points will probably supply the means of putting this hacienda in repair, it is hoped that no inconvenience will be experienced by postponing its execution for a short time.

Mineral del Monte, Nov. 16, 1835.—The usual reports herewith forwarded from the mine manager and Captain Hosking will furnish a detail of the mining operations by which it will appear that the principal works proceed

favourably. The chief circumstances of novelty since our last despatches is the meeting with the Topone vein in the 65 vara level cross cut, which however I am sorry to say has not equalled our expectations. It has quite a metallic appearance, and contains much pyrites, quartz, bluecan, and some blende, but the best pieces we can select produce by assay only 5 marcos of silver per menton. There does not yet appear to be a south wall, and we are therefore still driving in hopes of meeting with a better part on the south side, you will observe that we have commenced the clearing of Guadalupe shaft, which I hope we shall be able to effect although it will be a work of some difficulty, from the extent of the crushed ground and the very large rocks we shall have to encounter. We are anxiously expecting to reach the cross cut by which enter this shaft at the Asuncion levels to observe what state it is in at that point. All the worst part of Santa Teresa shaft are now secured by masonry, which will produce a great saving of timber. There are few other points which we propose to secure hereafter, but they are not pressing at the present moment, Mocolet and his men will therefore now commence the steam whim engine house, the foundation for which is already cleared. I beg to call your attention to the experiment in the use of iron ore in our Fundicion at Regla, noticed in Mr. Lauckner's letter which will not only produce a great saving of expense in leveling but has the advantage of facilitating the operation in such a manner that one furnace is capable of reducing more than double the quantity of ores than by the ordinary process. Arrangements would have been made to preserve the necessary quantity of iron ore to carry this process into operation, had we not made a discovery of argentiferous manganese as noticed by Mr. Lauckner, which, while it is likely to aid the smelting equally with the iron ore, is near at hand, and contains besides a portion of silver. But I shall have occasion to notice this in reference to Santa Ynez mine in which these manganese ores are found. Since I wrote the directors in May last respecting Santa Ynez, I have made an examination of the interior of this mine. Some years ago, I think in 1830 or 1831 in sinking the Santa Vicente shaft on the Santa Ynez vein, we met with a good deal of a black substance which I considered at the time to be manganese, and told Mr. Findal so, as well as the administrator of Regla, suggesting to the latter that if so, it would be very advantageous to the Regla smelting operations—several samples were accordingly forwarded to Regla, and after examination it was pronounced not to be manganese, and that it was a substance of no value. On my recent examination of the mine, meeting again with this black substance, and still entertaining the idea that it was manganese, I ordered some samples thereof to be sent to Mr. Rodgers at Regla, who, after repeated assays, has found not only that it is manganese, but that it contains a considerable portion of silver. Mr. Lauckner has also made assays and confirms Mr. Rodgers' result. The portion of silver held by the manganese varies considerably at different points, and some of the manganese is almost entirely without silver, but which, notwithstanding, will be beneficial for the smelting instead of iron ore. By observing a section of that part of Santa Ynez mine, and referring to a note of the assays, you will be able to form an opinion of the nature of this discovery, which may prove of some importance to the company, although it is only by future trials we shall be able to ascertain the extent of the advantages which may result therefrom. The vein is generally easy for breaking, and does not require timber. The circumstances of this concern having thus altered, I could not of course think of giving it up to Cortezar, as I had proposed to the directors in my letter of May last; for whether I could treat with Cortezar or not for an improved contract, the company having about ten years remaining of the existing contract might profit by it to a considerable extent, although it is a bad one. In this state of affairs, Cortezar submitted to me, that he was ready to treat for a reform of the contract. This led to many discussions, and ultimately to the following propositions: term 30 years from the present time; the company to hold 16 bars instead of 12 1/2 of profit, to be applied to the repayment of the capital before a division of the profits takes place, instead of 1 or 3, as by the present contract; with other advantages in favour of the company, as to the repayment of Almentos, &c. I have offered Cortezar for such a contract as this 7,500 dols. as Almentos (repayable of course to the company) 1500 dols. on the contract being legally signed, and the remainder in 4 annual instalments of 1500 dols each.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.—12th Dec. 1835.—In my letter of the 16th ult. I noticed the discovery of manganese containing silver in Santa Ynez mines, and the offer I had made Don Manuel Cortezar, for an additional term and an increased interest in the concern which he had refused, since that time I have had several meetings with Mr. Cortezar, and he has explained to me that his hesitation to make an arrangement was owing to his being in treaty with his brother Dr. Antonio, for the purchase of his interest in the mines, upon which having now agreed, he expressed his readiness to accept my first offer of 7500 dol. provided I would make the first instalment 3000 dol. instead of 1500 dol. which he required to pay his brother. I told him that such a variation as he proposed would be inconvenient on account of the difficulty of providing the amount at once, and that I could not consent to it, unless he would give the company one bar more in the concern, or 17 instead of 16 bars. This after some hesitation he agreed to do, and having signed a preliminary agreement to that effect, I gave him an order on Messrs. Holdsworth, Fletcher & Co. for 2000 dols. by which he paid off his brother Dr. Antonio. The deed of sale having been first examined and approved by Mr. Salgado, and lodged with Messrs. Holdsworth & Co. This document is now in my possession, and will remain so as a security until the final settlement of the business by the district judge at Puelnea, which I hope will take place in a few days. The company's interest in the mines of Santa Ynez and Carretero will now be 17 bars for 30 years from the date of the reformed contract. One third of the profits to be applied to the repayment of the company's outlay, and all above 1000 dols. of the owner's share of profit annually to be applied to the repayment of the Almentos. In consideration of this extension of the term and increased interest, the company is to pay to the owners 3000 dols. on signing the contract; 1500 dols. at the end of one year from that time, 3000 dols. in annual instalments of 1000 dols. each—making 7500 dols. which sum is to be charged to the owners as almentos, and is repayable to the company out of their own share of profit. As soon, therefore, as the reformed contract is signed, I shall proceed to work the mine of Santa Ynez upon a limited scale and make a further trial of the manganese ores. The Santa Ynez contract embraces also the mine of Carretero which is upon the same vein; and adjoining thereto to the north—the latter mine has a pretty good name, and is said to have been formerly very productive, but it has never been cleared nor worked by the company. The workings from Santa Ynez mine may conveniently be extended into the mine of Carretero, while the Biscaina adit is proceeding into the former mine, if it be deemed advisable to do so. This however will probably depend upon the proposed trials upon the manganese ores. Mr. Chrenberg has not been able to collect the various accounts in time to finish November month to go by this packet. We have no reason however to believe, that the result will differ much from the estimate forwarded last month. November months' produce of silver which was estimated at 43,000 dols. is 42,676 6 1 dols.

Estimate of costs and returns for Dec. 1835—comprising 4 weeks.

Regla mines, including Aviadero, Adit, and Acosta	\$15,000
Moran and branch mines	400
Stores, Almentos, &c.	21,329
Haciendas, &c.	12,300
	49,129
Returns estimated, 34 bars	42,629
Probable loss	6,500

Besides these 3000 dols. Santa Ynez almentos, being the first instalments payable on signing the reformed contract of which 2000 dols. are already paid as before mentioned. An epidemic complaint or influenza has prevailed to a serious extent in this neighbourhood for some weeks past, few people have escaped it, and it has therefore checked our operations considerably both at the mines and haciendas. As on many late occasions not more than half the people, barrateros, &c. have presented themselves that we required—it now appears to have abated. The administrators, both of Regla and Sanchez were confined to their beds several days, as have most of the mining captains, and several of the English tradesmen. I have only been slightly attacked. It has proved fatal in several instances in this town and neighbourhood.

Approximate estimate of the Real del Monte company's available funds on the 9th Dec. 1835.

Due by the mint of Mexico on account of	
21 bars introduced 5th Oct.	\$ 1713 5 6
16 do. 19th Oct.	7253 1 4
10 do. 14th Nov.	4262 3 7
10 do. 5th Dec.	12472 7 4

Carried up, 25,642 2 5

Brought up	25,642 3 2
On hand in Mexico, 14 bars	17,799 1 4
	43,441 4 4
Cash in the chest	16,000 0 0
	59,441 4 4
Deduct—Due to Mimoz and Matfield	7000
to Holdsworth & Co.	3000
Private accounts	11,000
	21,000 0 0
	38,441 4 4
Expenditure.	Returns.
Sept. 4—48,769 2 1/2	47,374 2 1/2
Oct. 5—54,150 3 1/2	52,605 6 1/2
	1395 0 1/2
	1544 5 1/2

W. ROLLE.

BOLLANS MINING COMPANY, Sept. 27, 1835.—In the mine of Cocina we have only made some necessary repairs in the timber work in the shaft, as the water has been lowered; we have not discovered any material damage done by the rise of the water as yet; the wheel carriages, bobs, and firework are in tolerable repair at present. In San José we have got on very well, considering we have so much water to contend with, (1875 gallons per minute,) and obliged to secure some part of the shaft with timber, but having determined where to drive a cross cut to cut the vein between Conchera shaft and the old workings of Borranco at that level (171 varas below the surface,) we have discontinued the sinking, to make the necessary provision for the opening of the plat, which we shall commence to-morrow; it is also agreed to fix a new whim on the shaft, as it would be impossible to carry on the sinking of the shaft and the drive of the new cross cut at the same time with the two whims we have on the shaft at present. In San Diego we have only been making some repairs in the shaft below the adit. In Guadalupe shaft we recommenced working the engine on the 4th inst., and on the 20th were in fork to the top of the choke, (at about 90 varas below the adit,) and on the 21st commenced the clearing of the shaft below that place, the pitwork and engine being now in perfect good order, we hope to get on with the drainage and clearing without impediment, having two whims at the surface, and 24 natives and 5 Englishmen to attend to the clearing pitwork, &c. underground. In Conchera and Zapapa, we have examined as far as we have been able to do, and hitherto we have not discovered much damage done by the rise of the water in these mines.

N. NICHOLLS.

Nov. 2, 1835.—In handing you the report for last month we commence with the mine of Cocina, where we have only been making some repairs in the timber, as the water has gone down which is now at the bottom of the 114 vara level. We have not been able to draw below that place as yet for two reasons, the first was, that having drawn the crown bucket to put it to work we could not put it down in the lift again by reason of a collection of mud in the bottom of the lift; we have now substituted this lift by sending down a drop lift when we found ourselves short of water in the "Targua," by reason of so much earth having been driven and lodged in the Targua by the force of the enormous floods of this year, but this is now remedied by new hatches clearing the leaks, &c. so that I hope we shall soon get on with the drainage to the Esperanza level. In Conchera we have been making some repairs in the shaft 90 vara level, and the 102 vara levels, but as far as we have seen there is not much damage done by the rise of the water. In San José we have got on very well having perfectly secured the shaft and plat at the San Tomas level, this being complete, and the new whim at the surface also complete, we resumed the sinking of the shaft yesterday, so the new level and shaft are at present in a good state of working, and I hope will get on well. In San Diego we have cleared the shaft to the 100 vara level, and as the timber is in a good condition we have discontinued that part, as we cannot sink deeper for the water. In Guadalupe we have got on very well considering the quantity of water and the trouble of clearing the shaft in such a state as it is for with that of rods, broken timber of every description, and the pumps of the old lift, the progress is rendered rather slow, but I hope by the end of this week we shall be deep enough to fix the standing drawing lifts (as we shall not be able to go deep enough with one lift to enable us to fix the crown plunger) but before we can fix the said drawing lift there is about 36 varas of the shaft to be timbered, as it will be much more convenient to timber it before we fix the new lift. This mode of proceeding will also leave San Abram level perfectly dry, so that we can get on with such repairs in that place as may be wanted. In San Vicente we have been silent, as the shaft being in good repair we could have little to do until now the water being low enough to make such repairs in San Abram level as will be necessary, which are not much we find for by examining the level, &c. the provisions made for the rise of the water have had the desired effects, as the damage done, as far as we can see in San Vicente and Zapapa, is but very little, eventually; it will cost but very little to put it in order. In Zapapa we have not been doing any thing since our last.

N. NICHOLLS.

BOLLANS.—Casa Nueva, Nov. 8, 1835. I beg to transmit you the details of the mines of this district for the month of October past. The network of Gallega was increased in consequence of making the cross cut to the foot wall of Taylor, No. 2, and that to the foot wall in San Andres; the former was with the object of ascertaining if there still existed more of the vein in the footwall, and the latter for the purpose of arriving at the decomposed rock which separates from the great vein not far from the point in which the cross cut is driven. After having cut two branches of the vein "en Borasco" we arrived at the extreme foot wall, which is known by the veins of calcareous spar which accompany it, and consequently the work was suspended. The second cross cut was driven with that object on the winze of San Cayetano, but as the ground proved to be very hard and no certainty of meeting with the vein on which runs the winze, we suspended the work. The ends of Buen Suceso have continued to afford good produce, and one vein pretty wide (that to the east) gave 302 cargas, and that to the west 159 cargas of 4 ta and 301 ordinarios, to the west all ordinarios. At the close of the 4th week of the month I suspended the driving of the rise of San Felipe in consequence of the heat and poverty of the vein; it is 1/2 of a vara wide and composed of pure quartz, the 7 cargas extracted from this were ordinarios. In the end of San Felipe, to the east the vein extends much towards the north, being always wider than the width of the end; it gave 187 cargas 2 cargas 3 a and 185 of ordinarios. I have never yet seen in Gallega so variable a vein, from one day to the other it is invariably rich and poor, sometimes composed entirely of good ores, when suddenly nothing is found but quartz. The small vein in the rise of Guadalupe continues to produce good ores, to arrive at the end of the parallel of San Martin there only remains about 3 varas, and we are mistaken if it continues to the south of the cross cut. I conceive that the small vein we are working in the end of the rise of Guadalupe is the same as the anterior, it is there from 1/2 to 1/4 wide, composed of smelting ores and quartz. Extracted 33 cargas, 3 of 3a, 7 1/2 of 4 ta and 22 of ordinarios. I hope the hardness that exists in this quarter will not continue many varas, and that we shall be enabled to advance with more rapidity than hitherto. The end of Guadalupe to the east is much deranged, and since the last week of October the vein has commenced separating itself into various branches, and thus continues. In all it has produced 89 cargas of good ores. I have every reason to expect the branches will shortly again reunite. We continue working on the lower vein as being the most constant; the classes of ores extracted were 4 cargas 3a, 1 1/2 of 4, and 83 1/2 ordinarios. At the beginning of October we drove a winze to the east of the cross cut that communicated the end of the foot wall with that of the hanging wall in Guadalupe, with the object of surveying the three veins there met with; the winze was driven on the centre branch, which dips nearly perpendicularly, and as the higher one hales north, it soon entered the winze, and the lower branch that hales to the south will enter it in the same manner. I hope to find at the point where the veins join a mass of good ore; up to this point the three veins have been good, quantity 118 cargas. According to my opinion, we have arrived in the end of La Cruz, to the east (level, No. 2.) at the point where the vein of San Diego divides itself from the great vein; both continue to afford good ores, and while able we shall work the two in the end, which is more than 2 varas wide. This work gave altogether 177 cargas, viz. 8 of 3 a and 169 ordinarios. The end to the west in the same level is working on the vein of S. Diego that now clearly displays its northerly inclination; it is not more than one vara and a half in width and contains ores of a very mixed description. The extraction was 120 cargas of ordinarios. From the winze of San Miguel to the east, until arriving at that of San Luis, there is a pillar of very good ores; to enable us to extract them it is necessary to clear out the fallen stuff that is heaped upon it. With this object I commenced clearing and timbering from the beginning of October. We have now a large piece ready to extract. This work will be continued as long as the width of the vein permits our extending the time being. In the mines of Milanesa and Urista nothing further has been done than keeping open the levels, &c. the expenses were 1914 dols. I am sorry I am unable to communicate more

inspecting intelligence respecting the mine of Maria. The cross cut of Esperanza has not yet cut the vein, the only thing we have met with is green-stone. In the clearing of the level of Esperanza (which was done in expectation of falling in with some works in good ore) hitherto nothing has been discovered, and if ore is not found shortly it will be necessary to abandon this project. The end of Great Barbara produces good fruits, but the quantity of water obliged us to abandon this level as well as the deepening of the shaft.

F. SCHUCHARDT.

Veta Grande Profits.

September	103,242	5	0
October	39,895	7	6
Expenditure			
September	21,728	2	3
October	25,219	1	6

Veta Grande, Oct. 19, 1835.—The present merely serves to inform you that I have arranged with Mr. Slagnum that 25,000 dollars should be remitted to Tampico by the first conducta as a fund for the purchase of quicksilver for this negotiation, and this will be followed by regular remittances each conducta, so as amply to place your funds for making the necessary purchases at the most favourable periods.

Tampico, Nov. 12, 1835.—Subjoined, we have the pleasure to hand you a bill of lading for 22 bags, containing 55,000 dollars, say fifty-five thousand hard Mexican dollars, Zacatecas coin, shipped to the address of the directors of the Bolanos Mining Company, London, on board the British Packet, Camden, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. W. Henderson of Zoetec, which specie we request you to receive for the account of the above named company.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Harrison and Crofield, Manchester, letter press printers.—Feilden, Jackson, Entwistle, and Co., London, and Feilden, Jackson, and Co., Manchester, merchants, as far as regards J. Jackson.—F. and P. Joshua, Regent-street, tea dealers.—Peel, Allan, and Co., Friday-street, calico printers.—J. Morris and T. E. Miller, Brighton, Sussex, silk merchants.—W. Cook and R. Burdall, Bungay, Suffolk, grocers.—Theaker and Birkhead, Nottingham, lace manufacturers.—Manro and Barker, Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, ship chandlers.—J. Harner, T. Flower, and J. Sandell, Hatton-garden, Holborn, attornies; as far as regards J. Sandell.—Webster, Horn, Harrison, and Co., Leeds, scribbles cloth; as far as regards J. Farrer.—J. Holmes and Sons, St. John's, Yorkshire, clothiers.—W. Lidster and R. W. Pollitt, Huddersfield, plumbers.—Deighton and Moxon, York, booksellers.—D. Hill and Co., North Shields and Sunderland, worsted manufacturers.—W. Earle and J. Elliott, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, woollen drapers.—Tyrer, Rigby, and Co., Leeds and Liverpool canal, common carriers; as far as regards W. Crabtree, Junr.—A. J. Richmond and Co., Queen-street, Ratcliffe, brewers; as far as regards C. Prentice.—Smith and Capner, Curzon-street, Mayfair, ironmongers.—G. Hampson and C. R. Parry, Featherstone-street, City-road, and Minorities, dyers.—Roden and Rosier, and Rosier and Co., Marylebone-street, Golden-square, woollen drapers.—W. Richards and Sons, Birmingham, platers of metals.—J. Mills, Junr., R. Ferris, G. Brown, and J. Capner, Bristol, chemists.—A. Wardell and Son, Glasgow.

INSOLVENT.

Feb. 6.—Matthew Catlin, Blackman-street, Southwark, horse dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

Ann Goodrick, Edwards-street, Portman-square, dress maker, to surrender Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock, March 22, at 1 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Abraham, Great Marlborough-street; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. Joseph Hadley, Abingdon, Berkshire, hemp manufacturer, Feb. 16, at 2, March 22, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Piercy, Three Crown-square, Southwark; official assignee, Mr. Abbott. Henry Knapton Cox, Knightsbridge, linen draper, Feb. 19, at 1, March 22, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Burt, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. Charles Miller, Bexley-heath, Kent, carpenter, Feb. 16, at 1, March 22, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Vane, Carlton-chambers, Regent-street; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. Robert Sparrow, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street-without, linen draper, Feb. 19, March 22, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Heusman, Basing lane, Broad-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. John Williams, High-street, Islington, linen draper, Feb. 19, March 22, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Heusman, Basing lane, Broad-street; official assignee, Mr. Goldsmid, Ironmonger-lane. William and Charles Beaumont, Thames Ditton, millers, Feb. 17, at 2, March 22, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Hillery, Lime-street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. William Cole, Great Barlow-street, Marylebone, bricklayer, Feb. 19, March 22, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Hicknell, Manchester-street, Manchester-square; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, King's Arms-buildings, Cornhill. William Fly, Herne, Kent, bullock, Feb. 25, at 4, March 22, at 12, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Constable and Kirk, Symond's-lane, Chancery-lane. George Green and John Lees, Huddersfield, fancy cloth manufacturers, Feb. 23, March 22, at 10, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitor, Mr. Lever, King's-road, Bedford-row. Christopher Nathaniel Wilson, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, common brewer, Feb. 15, March 22, at 11, at the Royal Hotel, Dewsbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Batty, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane. Matthew Post, Heston Norris, Lancashire, coach proprietor, Feb. 23, March 22, at 1, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Lake and Waldron, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

DIVIDENDS.

March 3, S. Roberts, Farringdon-street, floor cloth manufacturer.—March 3, G. Macey, Rose-street, Newgate market, commission cattle salesman.—March 3, J. Bailey, Southampton, hatter.—March 1, J. Arnell, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, corn merchant.—March 1, H. and J. Cazenove, Broad-street buildings, merchants.—March 1, D. L. Cohen, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer.—March 3, T. Parnell, Plymouth, draper.—March 2, T. Dennis, Grange-road, Bermondsey, grocer.—March 3, J. Triggs, More-street, Hackney, veterinary surgeon.—March 5, C. Cooper, Liverpool, grocer.—March 25, T. Elliott, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, tallow chandler.—March 2, T. Towerson, Cleator, Cumberland, miller.—March 1, A. Brooks, Newport, Shropshire, scrivener.—April 4, C. Redman, Herne, Kent, bullock.—March 1, J. C. and W. Bond, Birmingham, factors.—March 2, E. Oakley, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, linen draper.—March 5, J. Stelton, Manchester, shoe dealer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before March 1.

J. Allport, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, upholsterer.—E. Andre, Brightelmstone, Sussex, cabinet maker.—J. Lartie, Liverpool, broker.—P. Isaacs, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, furrier.—R. Pense, Leeds, mahogany merchant.—W. Wallis, Colbrook-row, Islington, engraver.—H. Simons-street, Lamb's Conduit-street, Silver-smith.—R. Greenwood, Dover, brewer.—M. and W. King, Kingley, Hampshire, millers.

Friday, February 12, 1836.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Webb and D. Elliott, Skinner-street, Somers Town, cheesemongers.—E. Garlick and M. McDonnell, Lytham, Lancashire, surgeons and apothecaries.—Jenny Dutton, Agnes Paton, and Isabella Paton, Manchester, milliners and dress makers.—Elizabeth Horsey and T. Horsey, Manchester, packers.—J. Dean, J. Cort, G. Brumby, and W. King, Manchester, dealers in fancy cloths.—W. Crow and W. G. Hyde, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, tanners.—F. Noyes, Ann Noyes, and R. Truman, Nottingham, wine, spirit, and hop-merchants.—W. Hallam and G. Moore, Northampton, shoe-manufacturers.—W. Hallam, G. Moore, and J. Harris, (so far as regards G. Moore), Northampton, shoe-manufacturers.—Charlotte Norton and S. D. Williams, Birmingham, and at or near Dudley, Staffordshire, lime-merchants.—Mary Gravatt, Lewis Worms, and H. McDermott, Whitechapel, linen drapers.—T. Yates and J. G. R. Bishop, Liverpool, sugar-manufacturers and merchants.—T. Foster, W. Foster, and J. Holgate, Hyllford-cour, Crutched-Brook, wholesale grocers and tea-dealers.—W. Brunnington and A. Taylor, Salford, Lancashire, Yorkshire, corn-millers and farmers.—P. Walker, S. Walker, and W. McClure, Manchester, and Patterson, silk-manufacturers.—J. Lewis, W. Thomas, P. R. Phillips, and R. Reed, Carmarthen, spirit and wine-merchants.—W. Edwards, and A. H. Dunlop, Manchester, fustian-sheers.—E. Hazle and H. Morley, Hastings, Sussex, tailors and drapers.—J. Brierley and S. Brierley, Rochdale, Lancashire, cord-makers.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Jellicoe, Turnwheel-lane, Dowgate-hill, merchant, to surrender at the Court of Commissioners, Basinghall-street, Feb. 19, at ten, and March 22, at eleven. Solicitors, Messrs. Nind and Cottrell, Throgmorton-street; and Whitmore, Basinghall-street. W. Edwards, Greenwell, coal-merchant, Feb. 23, at one, and March 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Edwards, Pancras-lane; and Newbom, Great Cart-lane, Doctors' Commons. M. Wertheim and M. Wertheim, Friday-street, City, warehousemen, March 1, and 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Gibson, Basinghall-street; and West-macart, South-square, Gray's Inn. J. Smith and J. Dawson, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers, Feb. 23, and March 22, at twelve, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Messrs. Lake and Waldron, Poland-street, Oxford-street; and Messrs. Batty and Clay, Huddersfield. H. Holden, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, victualler, Feb. 23, and March 22, at eleven, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Messrs. Jacob and Yindale, Huddersfield; and Van Sandan, Old Jewry. E. Shipway, Griffin's Mill, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier, March 7, at twelve, and 23, at three, at the Golden Cross Inn, Calne, Wiltshire, Handwick, Gloucestershire. Phillips, Stas-lane, Beckersbury; and Partidge, Stroud.

T. Waters, Christchurch, Monmouthshire, cattle and sheep-salesman Feb. 9, and March 23, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Newport. Messrs. Platt and Hall, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn; and Messrs. Prothero and Philip-New-s, Port.

Sarah Hord, Appleby, Westmorland, licensed victualler and innkeeper, Feb. 21, and March 22, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Appleby. Wilson, Kendal; and Messrs. Allen and Nicoll, Queen-street, Chesapeake.

J. Cox, Hannah Cox, J. Cox, Junr., and W. Reed, Blackwall, Gateshead, Durham, paper-manufacturers, March 7, at one, and 23, at three, at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Row Church-yard; and Messrs. Seymour and Beckington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. B. Jenkins, Maesteg, St. Thomas, Swansea, Glamorgan-shire, lime-burner, Feb. 23, and March 23, at eleven, at the Blackworth Arms, Swansea. Solicitors, Messrs. Rowland and Young, White Lion-court, Cornhill, and Walters, Swansea. A. White, Cheltenham, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, March 4, at ten, and 23, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Messrs. Bousfield Chatham-place, and Messrs. Winterbottom, Cheltenham.

J. Kerr, Manchester, merchant, Feb. 27, and March 23, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Weatherall, Temple, and Messrs. Bagshaw and Stevenson, Manchester. J. M. Fisher, Manchester, woollen-draper, Feb. 26, and March 23, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Hatfield and Grave, Manchester, and Messrs. Johnson and Weatherall, Temple.

J. Smith, Salford, Lancashire, victualler, March 7 and 23, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Great Ormond-street; and Prescott, Manchester. H. Hall, South Shields, ironmonger, March 7, at eleven, and 23, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission Room Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Meggison and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row.

DIVIDENDS.

March 7, R. Hunt, Stewart-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer, at half-past ten.—March 7, C. Walker, Titchborne-street, Golden square, saddler, at two.—March 5, T. Flint, Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly, bookseller, at twelve.—March 5, J. Finch, Stratford, Essex, and Cambridge-heath, Bethnal-green, coach-maker, at one.—March 9, R. Moore, Brighton, hotel-keeper, at one.—March 11, W. Wood, Crosby-square, City, and Sarah Grove, Taunton, merchants, at eleven.—March 11, R. Nichols, Wakefield, bookseller, at twelve.—March 9, S. Mills, sen., B. Jowett, and S. Mills, Junr., Bolt-court, Fleet-street, printers, at two.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 4th of March.

S. Cooper, Bath, grocer.—W. Llewellyn, Cow-crow, West Smithfield, ironfounder.—R. Merry, Birmingham, grocer.—H. Willis, Blackman-street, Borough, carpet-warehouseman.—D. Clark, New Broad-street, City, merchant.—W. Watson, Great Easby, Cumberland, cattle-dealer.—F. P. Thompson, Sloane-street, Chelsea, wine-merchant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Colonial markets remain in the same indefinite state we have lately reported. The market for West India Sugars dull and heavy, and the prices, as usual in such cases, 6d. per cwt. in favour of the buyers, but no general reduction in the currency, and the market for British Plantation Coffee has been exceedingly dull throughout the week, in fact, the transactions have been much less this week than they were last. The importers supplied the market very sparingly, still the quantity brought forward has proved more than sufficient for the meagre wants of the trade, and prices must be quoted fully 2s. per cwt. lower.

SUGARS.—In the early part of the week there was every appearance that the Raw Sugar market had taken a favourable turn, for on Tuesday more business was done; but since that time it has again become exceedingly dull, scarcely 200 hds. have been sold in the two days, although the importers have submitted to a reduction on former rates of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The sales for the week are 1500 hds.; at public sale 115 hds. of Barbadoes were sold, one half at previous prices, the other half 6d. per cwt. lower. The decline was particularly in the middling descriptions. The sale consisted of low yellow to fine, 64s. to 66s. 6d., since which new Demeraras have been purchased at rather lower rates; for dry brown Barbice 3s. 6d. to 5s. has been accepted, which is the lowest point of the market.

Mauritius.—The buyers continue to be shy purchasers, which, together with the importers still pressing sales very freely, has caused prices again to give way. At auction, 5,700 bags, which were offered slowly at a reduction on last week's rates of 6d. to 1s., low brown selling at 5s. to 6s., good brown 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.; good yellow to fine 64s. to 66s. 6d. per cwt. The arrivals since our last amount to 5,500 bags. The prices of East India Sugar are not so firm as last week, no public sales of Manila, Siam, or Java, and there still continues to be nothing done by private contract; to sell, importers must give way in price. **Refined.**—The demand for refined goods has again been very moderate, still the refiners will not submit to lower prices, expecting that in consequence of the scanty stocks held by the grocers, a brisk demand for them will shortly spring up; goods in first hands continue by no means plentiful. Brown lumps were done at 9s. to 10s., powder loaves 9s. to 10s., Hambro' ditto, 8s. to 9s., double refined 9s. to 10s.

COFFEES.—The market for West India Coffee has been dull all the week, the clean qualities, in consequence of their scarcity, has undergone no change in value, but other kinds must be quoted 2s. lower, and even at this reduction, the grocers are very shy purchasers, expecting that when arrivals of the new crop come in, which may be looked for in April, that a great decline in the present prices will take place. Middling Barbice sold for 16s.; Middling Demerara 9s. 6d.; good Ordinary, but unclean, 9s. to 10s.; Middling Jamaica 16s. to 16s. 6d.; good Ordinary, but unclean, 16s. to 16s. 6d. The free trade teas are heavy, the Company's good and fine description are in request, at a premium of 1d. to 1 1/2d. per lb. on last sales prices; the deliveries from the warehouse are very large; but the public sales advertised to follow the Company's, prevent transactions of any consequence from being done by private contract in the market.

HOPS.—The supply of the best quality of Hops in the market is only moderate, and every thing of colour, either in pockets or bags, is in good demand. At present, as during last week, there is no alteration in prices to notice; but the late advance is fully supported. Kent Pockets 7s. to 8s., Fine 9s. to 10s.; Choice Middling East Kent 10s. to 11s., Kent Bags 7s. to 8s.; Choice 9s. to 11s.; Sussex Pockets 7s. to 8s.; Fine 8s. to 9s.

TALLOW.—A further rise in prices has taken place; the demand has been very brisk from the trade at 43s. 6d., but for forward delivery, only a moderate business has been done at 43s. 6d., for the last three months of the present year; the latest advices received from St. Petersburg state, that the market was very quiet; the price was 117 to 118 roubles.

COTTON.—Liverpool, 10th Feb.—Last week the sales were only 12,116 bales, and new American being freely offered, declined 1/2. On Saturday the sales were 2,000, Monday 6,500, Tuesday 5,500, and to day 8,500, in all 22,000 bales; on Saturday prices again gave way a trifle, but the active demand since experienced has enabled holders not only to regain that, but also what they lost last week; we still therefore quote Fair Bowels 10d., Pernams 12d., Egyptians 12d., and Surats 6d.; the present stock consists of 150,000 bales—of which 78,000 bales are American, and 20,000 East Indian. The tenor of the President's message to Congress has rather increased the disposition to buy. The entire stock of new clover-seed was lately offered here, a few hds. American red brought 6s. to 7s.; the rest were taken in at 7s. for American, and 6s. for a small quantity of German white, these prices cannot be obtained by private sale, all accounts from New York estimate the total supply at about 600 tons per year for new 100 cents per lb. At the same sale, New York sewing wax seed was taken in at 6 1/2s. per cwt. and Russian at 6s.

SUGAR.—In sugar the reduction is now 1s. from the highest point; Coffee has also declined a little in the better qualities; some Brazil Cocoa has changed hands at 4s. 6d., the demand for run is very animated at present.

SHIPPING.—Liverpool, 10th Feb.—There are at present upwards of 1,500 vessels owned by the merchants of Liverpool, which are engaged in the trade of the port—it has increased very much of late; there are many hundreds of vessels belonging to other ports, as Yarmouth, Plymouth, Bristol, White Haven, Workington also engaged in its Foreign commerce.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, FEB. 12.

The general appearance of our market this morning is not so good as of late, though every thing but **WHEAT** is very moderately supplied. In **BEANS** nothing can be quoted higher than 4s. 4d., a decline of 3d. from Monday, with so limited a demand that many will remain on hand.

Catties are also lower at the same rate, 5s. 4d. being the highest figure. The trade for **BARLEY** is somewhat steady, and therefore for Down and Fatted the quotation may remain at 3s. 6d., this is their full value.

PORK has not varied from 4s. 6d.

Wheat.....p. Qr. 37s to 40s	Alt.....p. Qr. 36s to 38s	Oats.....p. Qr. 18s to 21s
Rye.....p. Qr. 30s to 32s	Pears.....p. Qr. 28s to 30s	Barley.....p. Qr. 24s to 26s
Barley.....p. Qr. 24s to 26s	Beans.....p. Qr. 36s to 38s	Peas.....p. Qr. 34s to 36s
Lined.....p. Qr. 24s to 26s	Coriander Seed, new 3s to 3s per Cwt	
Ditto Cakes.....110s to 120 per 1000	Ditto.....110s to 120 per 1000	
Rapeseed.....34s to 36s per Last	Ditto.....34s to 36s per Last	
Ditto Cakes.....45s to 47s per 100	Ditto.....45s to 47s per 100	
Caraway Seed.....new 30s to 32s per Cwt	Ditto.....new 30s to 32s per Cwt	
Tares, new winter.....4s 4d to 4s 6d per Bushel		

Townmade.....30s to 32s	Essex & Suffolk, on board.....30s to 32s
Seconds.....30s to 32s	Norfolk and Stockton.....30s to 32s

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.					
Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
39s. 7d.	29s. 3d.	19s. 8d.	27s. 10d.	34s. 2d.	32s. 4d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.					
37s. 6d.	28s. 1d.	19s. 6d.	26s. 11d.	32s. 7d.	34s. 6d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.					
44s. 8d.	19s. 10d.	18s. 3d.	30s. 3d.	19s. 6d.	18s. 3d.
Duties on Grain from British Possessions out of Europe.					
1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.

ARRIVALS OF GRAIN LAST WEEK.					
Wheat	Eng. Scot. Irish	B. Co. Fur.	Peas	Eng. Scot. Irish	B. Co. Fur.
5177	50	50	50	50	50

Rye	5656	4414	50	50	50
Oats	7326	286	50	50	50
Barley	4874	181	50	50	50
Malt	1319	46	50	50	50
Beans			50	50	50

Quarters of Bonded Corn in the United Kingdom, Dec. 5.					
Wheat	267,359	Oats	237,465	Beans	2,366
Rye	5,450	Barley	51,791	Peas	2,366

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

In consequence of the shortness of the supplies at this morning's market, there being but 21 Beavers, and under 2,000 Swans, with a similar deficiency in Calves, but few things have remained unsold, and prices generally have reached Monday's quotations.

To sink the calf per stone of 115s.

Beef.....28 0d to 30 0d	Veal.....26 0d to 28 0d	3d to 4d
Mutton.....28 0d to 30 0d	Pork.....26 0d to 28 0d	3d to 4d
Polled Sheep.....28 0d to 30 0d		

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts 474; Sheep, 2,670; Calves, 140; Pigs, 298. Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 2,400; Sheep, 18,700; Calves, 90; Pigs, 528.

PURCHASES OF ORE AT REDRUTH, February 4, 1836.

Purchasers.	Mine.	Tons	Total Tons.	Per Ton.	Amount.	Total Amount.
No.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Mines Royal Co.	East Wheel Croft	104		4 0 0	416 0 0	
	Penhick	47		3 12 0	141 12 0	
	United Hills	61	—149	9 7 0	571 17 0	—149 4 0
2. English Copper Comp.	Dolcoath	33		4 10 0	132 10 0	
		30		9 10 0	270 10 0	
		37		5 10 0	185 10 0	
		42		3 10 0	126 10 0	
		31		3 10 0	105 10 0	
	Polgine	21		8 10 0	168 10 0	
	Wheel Clifford	22	—255	7 10 0	154 10 0	—255 3 0
3. Frieson & Sons.	Dolcoath	33	—33	3 12 0	91 10 0	—33 0 0
4. Freeman and Co.	United Hills	103		3 4 0	350 10 0	
	S. W. Basset	73		6 4 0	468 10 0	
		33		7 9 0	259 10 0	
		39		3 14 0	535 10 0	
	Polgine	30	—319	9 7 0	297 10 0	—319 13 0
5. P. Greenfell and Sons.	East Wheel Croft	41		4 0 0	164 10 0	
		37		6 10 0	222 10 0	
		33		3 10 0	105 10 0	
	Long Close	30		5 10 0	155 10 0	
		30		3 10 0	105 10 0	
	Dolcoath	33		4 10 0	132 10 0	
		30		9 10 0	270 10 0	
	Powley Consols	103		6 10 0	618 10 0	
	Stray Park	43		3 3 0	141 10 0	
	East Pool	33		12 10 0	396 10 0	
	Lanescot	78	—643	5 0 0	321 10 0	—643 0 0
6. Green Copper Co.	United Hills	33		3 11 0	123 10 0	
	Tinroft	33		3 10 0	105 10 0	
	Wheel Harriet	33	—133	3 10 0	111 10 0	—133 10 0
7. Nevill, Sims, Druce, and Co.	United Hills	33		3 11 0	123 10 0	
	Powley Consols	65		4 10 0	260 10 0	
	East Pool	37	—133	13 0 0	481 10 0	—133 10 0

